DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA, IN 1918

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky

VOL. IV NO. 277 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Ton
20th Novr.	Medina	12500		
26th "	Caledonia	8000		
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	9000		
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagova	7000		
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000		
14th "	Moultan	10000		
21st "	Sardinia	7000		
28th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
21st Nov.	Novara	7000	Moolton *	10000
15th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
11th Janry.	Namur	7000	Ka hmir	9000
25th "	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Malta	7000	Kaiser-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
23rd Nov.	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast gulf)
*23rd Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
24th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
24th Nov.	Aratoon Ancar	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.
1st class Rs. 690
2nd class Rs. 510.

Return.
First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035.
First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1102-8-0.
Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moyori Maru..	M. Tanikuchi	8778	9th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Bombay Maru.	S Shinohara	4625	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th. Dec.
Yokorofu Maru	S. Hirata....	4166	20th. Dec.	1st Jan. 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4178	25th. Dec	6th Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Lucon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	6th Nov.	21st Nov
Indo Maru....	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru....	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of York	A & C	7884		28th Nov
City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		30th Dec.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool — London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	600	90 942	52 —	675 712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

FOR COLOMBO.

S. S. ANYO MARU, 2,169 tons, will sail on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,561 tons, will sail on or about 21st November.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 25th November, 1916.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th November, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th December, 1916.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 11,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 11,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 5,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 1,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cnt. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rate of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6h and the last business days of each calendr month.

Deposits may be made in the nmes of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu. Puket
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.
Medan.		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART.
Agent.

10, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

SALE AT MAZAGAON NEAR TRAM TERMINUS OPPOSITE TO POST OFFICE IN "THE GROVE" BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE OF valuable Teak and Blackwood furniture of special select designs, by well-known makers including beautiful velvet lined drawing room suite, mirror-back sideboard, specially made drawing room and hall cabinets, very comfortably Mahoganized Roll Top Office Table, Corner cabinets, dining tables, dinning chairs, bed room almyrahs, gown presses, sweet toned specially made cottage piano by Rose and Co., dressing chest of drawers, washing tables, new designed double bedsteads, very beautiful china jars and vases, table and hall lamps, glass and platedware, crockery and cutlery etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY the 26th November, 1916, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Grove" near Mazagaon Tram Terminus, opposite Post Office, the very valuable and specially made teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers comprising one beautiful velvet-lined specially made drawing and reading room suite of chairs and sofas, mirrorback sideboard, nicely designed drawing room and hall cabinets of the latest patterns, dinning tables and chairs, bedroom almyrahs, gown presses, washing table, dressing chest of drawers, new designed double bedsteads, one very sweet toned cottage piano specially made to suit Indian climate by Rose and Co., very beautiful china jars and decoration vases, table and hall lamps, glass and platedware comprising dinner sets, tea sets, etc., crokery and cutlery etc., etc., the property of N. Holborn Esq., and others.

The above will be on view three days before the day of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1916.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p. c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The oil owing high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS	RATE.
Southern Star 150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn 125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount be prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WANTED—STUDENTS for The Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy which opens in December. Special Courses for Dispensers and Chemists. Good Prospects for passed candidates. For particular apply to the Principal, Lamington Road, Bombay. 5975

WANTED

MOTOR CAR BODY wanted Ford or other light four seater complete with dash. Send particulars to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5979

WANTED—Sharp experienced fast TYPIST knowing office Routine. Apply full details and salary expected to Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6001

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force, 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED—Experienced EUROPEAN CLERK for English business, expert in Commercial Correspondence. Profession in Typerwriting preferred. Apply with Testimonials to Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6003

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay

WANTED—A whole time tennis marker only trained man need apply. Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Officer's Recreation Club, Deolali. Salary Rs. 25, per month. 5978

WANTED—At once 12 good Permanent Way INSPECTORS for Director of Railways, East Africa, Europeans and Anglo-Indians preferred. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus. 5992

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of a Nyayadhisha. Starting salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 per mensem.

Candidates should apply with testimonials of their legal and academical qualifications and experience of service stating age.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.

Hazar Office,
Devgad Baria, 9th November, 1916. 592

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches Apply with testimonial to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

WANTED in a Native State in Gujarat a LADY COMPANION for the Ranisaheb and a Governess for three babies, both having good knowledge of English and of Vernacular either Gujarati, Hindi or Bengali. Apply with testimonials before 1st proximo to Box No. 342 stating particulars re qualifications, expected pay, caste, age and whether married. In the case of Lady Companion, preference will be given to one knowing painting and music. 5928

WANTED.—A reliable and influential AGENT or BROKER in Bombay for sale of flour and other production of the Delhi Flour Mills, (B. Mills) formerly known as "Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills" on order basis (Monthly production 50,000 Maunds.).

Wanted SALE AGENTS on pay or commission in all important towns of India Apply to:—

DIWANCHAND RUSTOMJI & Co.,
5884. Delhi.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, resumes charge of the FRENCH ROOM, now opened to members on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 6 to 8 p.m.:—conversational practice, lectures, lending library, musical and theatrical evenings membership of the Alliance Francaise de Paris and of the Touring Club de France.

On SATURDAY, 2nd December, at 6 p.m., a meeting opened to non-members will be held, presided over by MONSIEUR H. MARTIN CONSUL FOR FRANCE, who will distribute a number of medals offered by the Alliance Francaise of Paris to the devoted and disinterested French Room workers. A short programme of music and recitations has also been arranged.

WANTED

WANTED.—A COMMERCE or an ARTS GRADUATE for the College of Commerce, Surat. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER. 5994

WANTED—An experienced and COMPETENT CARDING & SPINNING MASTER for a local mill. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary required to Box No. 364 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6010

WANTED—A trained certificated MECHANICAL ENGINEER (Indian only) with experience in water works and electricity. Job permanent to a good man. Apply with full details of education and experience to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Junagadh State. 6011

WANTED—For a respectable Parsi family a whole flat (first or second floor), with 4 or 5 bed rooms and bath rooms, drawing and dining rooms, with electric lights and fans and modern sanitary arrangements, from 1st December, for one or two months, furnished preferred, anywhere at Chowpathy, New Queen's Road or Cumballa Hill. Apply with particulars to Box No. 365 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6012

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 660/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1055

LOOK SHARP!—The Grand Raffle of 1916 Sale of tickets closes on 1st December. Drawing fixed for the 15th December, 1916.

Apply:—

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Keralseya Ayurveda Samajam,
5941 Trichur, Cochin State.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI, for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—OLYMPIA HOUSE, MATHERAN, large accommodation, splendid situation, uptil end of March. Apply Mrs. KARAKA, No. 17, Marine Lines. 5901

TO BE LET—Andheri, Gundowli, MEHTA LODGE, five minutes' drive from Station, six rooms, baths, all-round verandah, out-houses, stables, large compound. Apply to FRAMROZE MEHTA, 91, Medows Street. 5953

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

No. 7446/M.V. of 1916.

THE public are informed that Draft Rules under Section 11 of the INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1914, to regulate the use of motor vehicles let or plying for hire in public places within the Town and Island of Bombay and Taluka of Salsette have been framed.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons likely to be affected thereby may have copies of the draft from the undersigned and any suggestion or objection they may have to offer will be received by the undersigned on or before the 15th December, 1916.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 16th November, 1916. 6013

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1916.
2. To declare a Dividend on Preference Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June, 1916.
3. To declare a Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June, 1916.
4. To declare a Dividend on Deferred Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June, 1916.
5. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and Mr. M. A. Tana, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th November to the 5th December 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1916. 6014

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE will open on the 25th instant but as the plague has not yet abated, attendance will not be compulsory on students. The date, after which students will not be granted this plague concession, will be notified later on in this paper.

R. P. PARANJPE,
Principal.

Fergusson College,
Poona, 10th November, 1916. 5925 6017

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced and influential SUB-MANAGER for Insurance Company having managing capacity and thorough grasp of insurance business. Good prospects for an able man; European preferred. Apply stating terms, age, and experience. Box No. 362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6005

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD., will be held at the Co.'s registered office No. 183, Sammual Street Mandvi, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1916, at 3 p.m., (Standard Time), to confirm the following special resolution passed by the Extraordinary General Meeting on 16th November, 1916:—

That Messrs. Karsondas T. Rowji and Co. be appointed Agents of the Company in place of the present Agents Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co., for a term of 15, years and that they shall be paid 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the Co.'s bills for pressing and ginning with an allowance of Rs. 150 per month to cover office establishment as allowed to the present Agents.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1916. 6016

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice which appeared in the issue of 17th November, 1916, of the Bombay Samachar over the signature of Messrs. MULJI and THAKORE-DAS, attorneys for Mr. K. Radhakisson we beg to inform the public that our client Mr. K. Satyanarayen is the sole proprietor of the firms of K. Radhakisson & Co., and the Standard Cotton Company and the businesses thereof. The said Mr. K. Radhakisson is not the proprietor of the said firms and the businesses thereof and he has no right title or claim in to or over the same. The allegations that the said K. Radhakisson is the proprietor of the abovementioned firms and the businesses thereof and that he had employed our client as his servant and had dispensed with his services are absolutely untrue. We have now to warn the public against dealing with the said K. Radhakisson as proprietor of the abovementioned firms and businesses or as having an interest therein or being connected therewith. Any person doing so in spite of this notice will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1916.

POCHA & Co.,
6015 Attorneys for Mr. K. Satyanarayen.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, and RAJA BHAGWANDAS HARIDAS and SONS of Hyderabad in the Deccan, Hindu Shroffs and Bankers have contracted to lease the undermentioned property for 999 years renewable in perpetuity to our client with option to our client to purchase the reversion. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Byculla without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 12,422 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 190, 199, New No. 13709, Old Survey No. 328 and New Survey No. 3592 and bounded on the East by the Byculla Bridge, on the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the Byculla Bridge and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7506 (1), 7506 (2), 7506 (3), 7506 (4), 7507 (1), 7507 (2), 7508 (1), 7508 (2), 7509 (1), 7509 (2), 7509 (3) and 7509 (4), and Street Nos. 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f and 4g and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Lessors.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
5924 Lessee's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHUNILAL CHHAGANLAL alias CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL, late of Bombay Hindu Bania inhabitant a Watch and Clock merchant .....Deceased.

1. RUKSHMANIBAI, widow of NATHUBHAI LADDAS
2. MOHANLAL RAICHAND, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Thakoredwar and 2nd Bhoiwada Bhuleshwar, respectively and
3. FRAMROZ MERWANJI CHINOY, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, executrix and executors respectively named in the will of the deceased above-named .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
11th day of November, 1916.

Messrs. MATURBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHATWADY AND THE INCOME ON THE GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Balazam Madhurao Manker, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, all the right title and interest of the said insolvent in the following property:—

I. Income on the Government Promissory Notes as per will of Babaji Sarvottam Manker.

II. House at Bhatwady in Bombay, as per will of Babaji Sarvottam Manker.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST AND SHARE OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHANDUP IN ZILLA THANA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhawanji Kanji Sha, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of November, 1916, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Fort, Bombay, the right, title, interest, and share of the said Insolvent in the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All the piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bhandup Turf, Thana, Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana, named Bhandan of Kanjoor in 6 pieces, but entered in Khoti register in 8 pieces, admeasuring 3/4 Bigha, 4½ Pands, and ½ Kathi, Revenue Rs. 7-13-1 and bounded on the east by the land Thacker Damoder Ravji, on the West by the land of Champsi Purbat, on the South by the Workers land of Savliaram Mahadu Mali and on the North by the land formerly belonging to Ganpat Dhondoo Ghorga.

For further particulars and conditions of, sale, apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotabhai Solicitors for the said Official Assignee at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, AT PRINCESS STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the sites, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable building site, known as plot No. 65, Princes Street, containing 999 square yards, situate at the Junction of Princess Street, with New Hanuman Lane and having a frontage of 237ft.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site, known as Plot No. 67, containing 630 square yards and a frontage of 60ft. to Princess Street. On the real portion of this plot a godown may also be erected.

LOT NO. 3.—Area about 495 square yards and frontage about 60 ft.

LOT NO. 4.—A somewhat similar site area about 375 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—A somewhat similar site area about 304 square yards, frontage about 49ft.

Plans and agreements may be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager, or of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLOTS, AT SANDHURST ROAD (EAST) ESTATE AND SANDHURST ROAD (WEST) ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

LOT NO. 1.—A very valuable building site known as plots No. 32 and 33, Sandhurst Road (East), Estate, containing 1,262 square yards having long and prominent frontages to Parel (Bhendy Bazaar) Sandhurst and Jail Roads, and suitable for the erection of shops, offices, and residences. This plot is situate in a very busy locality and at the junction of the main North and South and East and West Roads. It is expected that terms will shortly be laid along Sandhurst Road, and when Sandhurst is completed this will be one of the prominent sites in the city.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as plot No. 86 and 87, Sandhurst Road, west containing 1,741 square yards, situate at the Junction of Sandhurst and Falkland Roads and having frontages of once 320ft. to Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Islampura Street, and Ardeseer Dady Street.

It is expected that trams will shortly run from Falkand Road, along Sandhurst Road to the Docks.

The letting will be held on plot Nos. 32 and 33, Plans and agreements to lease can be seen on application to the Board's Land Manager, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 20th November, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY 29th November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY the 21st November 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

Provisions, glass show case, perfumery, scientific instruments, syrup, gas mantles toys, glassware, beer, cigarettes, tin plates, slates, Eau-de-Cologne, paint and disinfecting fluid, spirit, sugar, copra, wire, cotton, old clothing, cement 4 casks lubricating oil crystds, iron plates, broken marble tiles, planks, deck chairs, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th November, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

Residence Telephone No. 694.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE TWO STORIED BUILDING AT THE BELLASIS ROAD TRAM TERMINUS OPPOSITE THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

On MONDAY, the 20th November, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the owners, sell by Public Auction the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts of the quit and ground rent tenure bearing Collector's Old No. 2848, Collector's New No. 9043, Old Survey No. 4-4767 New Survey No. 3795 together with all the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 684 Street Nos. 30, 32, and 34 situate lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North-East by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the South-East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public Road and on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhai Jamsedji Mistry.

SECONDLY:—All that leasehold piece of land situate at Bellasis Road within the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 406 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the North-East by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, on or towards the South-East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road and on or towards the North-West by the property of Dossabhoy Jamsedji Mistry which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 2848 Collector's New No. 17035 Old Survey No. 1-4367 and New Survey No. 1-3795.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to N. C. Dalal, Esqr., Attorney for the owners at his Office at Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

NOTE—The above property will be sold under guarantee of marketable title.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, LOWER MAHIM, OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY DYEING MILLS.

Under instructions from Framroze B. Badshaw, Esqr., Vakil for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Shapurji Doosabhoy Doctor and Jehangir Shapurji Doctor, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Roque Anthony Piedade, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th day of April, 1915, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned properties:—,

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Inamy Tax land or ground together with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,962 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 52, 278, New No. 3576, 3967, Old Survey No. 548, New Survey No. 2-1748, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2821 (1), 2822 and 2824, and Street Nos. 286-287, and 289, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the oart of the Reverend G. F. DeSilve, being the premises secondly described, on the West by oart of Bhagwandas Murlidhar and Manchhabhai Balgovinddas, on the North partly by Parbhadevi Road, and partly by the oart of Sakharam Suryaji Patel, and on the South by public passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,054 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 52,278, and Collector's New No. 3574, Old Survey Nos. 1-548, 1-549, New Survey No. 4-1748, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2820 (1), Street No. 285, and bounded as follows, that is on the North by Parbhadevi Road, on the South by Water drain, on the East by the oart of Moroba Bhunji and on the West by the oart firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Framroze B. Badshaw, Esqr., Vakil for the Mortgagees, at his Office, at Khetwadi Main Road, near Small Causes Court, or Erskine Road, Nall Bazaar, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay

Telephone No. 2569.

31, Humam Street, Fort.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

AMUSEMENTS

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE

PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENTS, IN THE

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDEN.

Managers:—Messrs. SHARPE and McGRATH.
Musical Director:—Mr. E. A. BARRATT.
Director H. E. The Governor's Band.

(at 10-15 p. m. each evening.)

MONDAY, 20th November,

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

BY

The Deccan War Hospital Concert Party.

H. E. The Governor's Band and the Bands of the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers and the Pipe and Drum Band of the Scots Coy., B. V. R., will play each evening from 6 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & CO.
PRICES:—Sofa for 3 Rs. 10, Reserved seats Rs. 3, Unreserved Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT WAR SALE WEEK!
SPECIAL CINEMA BILL!!
GREAT BRITISH DETECTIVE DRAMA.

"LONDON'S UNDERWORLD,"

A famous detective is invited to a society ball, but a burglar, the head of a gang, ties him up and impersonates him at the ball, getting away with a haul of jewels. Thanks to the help of a lady assistant the detective runs the robbers to earth in France, but not before the pair have had many exciting escapes. This film, though sensational in the extreme, is constructed in such a way that villainy is shown in a bad light, and it can therefore, set no bad example.

"THE LOYALTY OF JUMBO."

Another wonderful film full of excitement. A South African settler is working in the woods when a band of Kaffirs attack his wife and baby daughter. A brave elephant warns the man and keeps the savages at bay in a remarkable manner until help arrives.

"DIANA'S DRESS REFORMS."

A splendid comedy in which a girl's originality in dress makes her a general favourite at a ball and wins her a handsome husband in spite of a rival's ludicrous efforts to copy her ideas.

The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing:—The Voluntary Training Corps reviewed by Sir Francis Lloyd.—The Cricis in Greece,—Supplies for the Guns after the big Advance,—London's Great Welcome Visit to Windsor, &c., &c.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE

ON DECEMBER 2nd at 4 p.m.

A SPECIAL

CINEMA MATINEE

WILL BE HELD

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FULL PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

TOPIC OF THE TOWN

THE ALL BRITISH MASTERPIECE.
FILM VERSION OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S CELEBRATED NOVEL.

THE

VALLEY OF FEAR

8,000 Feet. 7 Reels.

A STRONG SHERLOCK HOLMES FEATURE.
FULL OF THRILLS & SURPRISES.
TWO DRAMAS IN ONE.

Nothing like this has ever been shown in Bombay. It is the opportunity of a life time. Do not miss it. A veritable literary and spectacular treat. You'll want to see it twice.

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. 1882.

N. B.—Dainty novelette profusely illustrated, complete story, can be had. PRICE ANNAS FOUR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

WHO IS
THE
LAUGHING MASK???
That's the puzzling question.
COME and SEE
IF YOU CAN SOLVE
THIS MYSTERY
IN
THE IRON CLAW
THE IRON CLAW
THE IRON CLAW
THE MOST DAZZLING, THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND THE MOST POWERFUL SERIAL YET SHOWN.
FEATURING
Such World-famed Serial Stars as
PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE AND SHELDON LEWIS
who charmed their way into the hearts of millions.
ALSO
A SECOND FEATURE:
THE DOLLS OF INTRIGUE
STARRING
the great and eminent Actor
HENRY KING
OF "WHO PAYS?" FAME.
AND
A BEAUTIFUL TRAVEL FILM (coloured)
showing some charming Scenery from the "Lake district" of England.
IS THERE ANYTHING BETTER OFFERED IN BOMBAY? JUDGE YOURSELF.
DON'T TAKE OUR WORD.
OLYMPIA
THE PICTURE PALACE DE LUXE
"AMIDST A GARDEN WITH LOVELY BOWERS."
SANDHURST ROAD. POPULAR-PRICES. 'Phone 1266.
TIME:—NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturdays & Sundays Extra Shows at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

COMMENCING THIS WEEK—18th NOVEMBER 1916.
AN AFFABLE BLISS OF LOVE SERIAL.
Ingenious feat of tragic.
A very Interesting and Instructive Serial highly recommended for family.
THE
"Runaway June"
A Masterpiece Society Serial of 40,000 feet
written by
GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER
produced by
THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE Co.
exclusively for
THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA
BHINDI BAZAR.
CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—7—8-45 AND 10-30,
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1 As. 8, 4 AND 2.

IN INDIA
IN BURMA
IN CEYLON
IN STRAITS
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS 32 at a Re. 1.
IS A HOUSE-HOLD WORD
WHEN IN NEED OF A TONIC TRY.

GREAT ATTRACTION
ON
Hornby Road.
THE PROPRIETORS OF
"CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW-ROOM"
which has lately being opened at 239, Hornby Road, next to Bessho & Co., respectfully invite Ladies and Gentlemen to visit their show-room. Some exceptionally rare articles, in beautiful Fancy Dinner and Tea-sets, Glass, Cutlery, Lamps, Alluminium and enamel-ware, Toys, and above all very rich Plated-ware from best English Manufacturers are presented to the public at
PRICE EXTREMELY MODERATE.
We are already patronised by many Ladies and Gentlemen.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,
PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.
PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

ESTD. 1877.
RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The weather continues dry generally. Apart from local rain in south-east Madras and a fall of one and a half inches at Tezpur, conditions remain slightly disturbed along the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—No great change.

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the Coromondal Coast, elsewhere the weather has been dry. Madras and Cuddalore had one and a half inches. The slight disturbance on the North-West Frontier has almost disappeared.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Kashmir, Berar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast north. It was 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Behar, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and Madras south-east and was equal to the normal in the Madras Deccan. No rain fell in the remaining districts. But none usually fall there at this season of the year. The rainfall from the 28th April to date was in defect by too much as 20 per cent in Kashmir alone. It is 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal Behar the United Provinces, the Punjab east and north, the N. W. F. Province Baluchistam Sind Rajputana, Central India west, Behar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Madras coast north. In the remaining districts the rainfall differs from the normal by less than twenty per cent.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.880 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76.1 "
Dew Point.....	74.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.781 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum ...do.....do.....	76.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,E,ENE,E,WNW,N NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	94 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	18	m 4	29	25	5	18	m 11	58	20 4
		5	11a	23	2		10	42a	20 7
Sun.	19	m 5	28	25	2	19			
		6	35a	23	8		0	50a	19 8
Mon.	20	m 6	24	25	3	20	m 0	19	20 10
		7	44a	24	7		1	33a	18 9
Tues.	21	m 7	21	25	5	21	m 1	30	20 8
		8	42a	26	9		2	11a	17 9
Wed.	22	m 8	14	25	10	22	m 2	27	20 3
		9	32a	26	11		2	47a	16 9
Thur	23	m 9	4	26	3	23	m 3	15	19 10
		10	16a	28	0		3	23a	15 9
Fri.	24	m 9	50	26	8	24	m 4	0	19 5
		10	58a	29	0		4	0a	14 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 18	(Saturday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 5h. 0m.
" 19	(Sunday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 5h. 0m.
" 20	(Monday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 5h. 0m.
" 21	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 5h. 0m.
" 22	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 5h. 0m.
" 23	(Thursday)	" 6h. 50m	" 5h. 0m.
" 24	(Friday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 5h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1917 Nov.	2nd.,	11h. 20.3m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	10th.,	1h. 48.0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	18th.,	3h. 30.5m. a.m.
New Moon	"	25th.,	2h. 20.4m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th November 1916 was 30.48 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary or observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th November, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Telegrams have been received only from Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is generally in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Light local rain has fallen in south-east Madras.

Some showers may again occur in that area.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 18th of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
BRAHMANDUL—						
Bushire	77.2	61.6	77	..	0	—0.57
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	80.1	63.1	69	..	0	0
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	87.1	69.9	70	..	0	—0.17
Do. (17th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	0	..
Rawalpindi	77.4	39.4	66	..	0.01	—0.13
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	80.7	41.3	89	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	78.3	54.2	85	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.4	50.6	51	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	80.7	51.1	72	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	81.3	48.4	62	..	0	—0.09
Cawnpore	79.4	54.9	91	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	80.3	53.4	74	..	0	—0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.5	52.2	55	..	0	0
Karachi	83.2	63.3	88	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	75.0	48.2	73	..	0	—0.03
Jaipur	82.0	49.1	52	..	0	—0.03
Kotah	81.0	54.8	50	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	71.2	54.9	41	..	0	—0.04
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.9	51.7	36	..	0	—0.03
Dwarka	87.2	64.0	65	..	0	0
Veraval	90.4	66.6	48	..	0	—0.07
Rajkot	88.1	64.6	47	..	0	—0.16
Bhavnagar Para	88.8	60.2	60	..	0	—0.06
Surat	89.9	67.3	71	..	0	—0.07
Ahmedabad	90.9	65.4	33	..	0	—0.04
Deesa	90.3	54.7	50	..	0	—0.06
Neemuch	81.1	53.1	38	..	0	—0.02
Indore	82.9	55.5	67	..	0	—0.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.5	50.5	74	..	0	—0.28
Saugor	79.6	57.2	49	..	0	—0.21
Hoshangabad	81.4	55.8	68	..	0	—0.27
Khandwa	86.1	57.7	70	..	0	—0.29
Akola	86.6	57.5	59	..	0.09	—0.23
Amraoti	83.2	59.3	58	..	0.21	—0.14
Nagpur	82.6	57.8	76	..	1.74	1.14
Chanda	84.7	65.2	81	..	0.29	—0.26
Raipur	80.3	58.5	77	..	2.33	2.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	76.2	87	..	0.72	0.37
Ratnagiri	89.5	73.1	61	..	5.40	5.03
Marmugao	84.2	71.9	94	..	3.94	3.01
Karwar	86.6	69.0	90	..	8.35	6.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB. —						
Malegaon	88.6	60.6	53	..	0	—0.34
Ahmednagar	84.2	58.8	64	..	0.32	—0.12
Poona	84.4	62.3	61	..	1.23	0.51
Sholapur	85.6	64.1	63	..	8.13	7.41
Bijapur	84.7	60.3	50	..	9.07	8.27
Belgaum	8 .5	61.3	72	..	9.84	8.40
Aurangabad	84.8	62.0	55	..	0	—0.38
Nizamabad(Indur).	82.7	59.7	70	..	0.98	0.49
Hyderabad	80.8	63.1	67	..	1.42	0.61
MALABAR AN CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.0	75.4	71	..	4.65	2.28
Calicut	84.9	75.6	89	..	3.28	—0.46
Cochin	88.8	75.2	80	0.01	2.41	—2.71
Colombo	86.5	70.9	98	1.53	4.59	—4.87
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.1	73.2	81	..	7.05	2.83
Bellary	86.6	67.7	81	..	2.01	0.56
Cuddapah	86.8	70.9	85	..	1.98	—0.0.
Madras	86.2	71.9	80	0.12	7.92	—0.20
Bangalore	81.1	62.8	85	..	8.21	5.94
Coimbatore	85.5	70.0	84	0.40	4.72	2.47
Trichinopoly	89.0	72.0	75	..	1.08	—1.84
Negapatam	84.6	73 1	91	..	6.85	—2.6

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

CHANCELLOR'S TRIBUTE TO DR. SUNDER LAL'S SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Sir James Meston as Chancellor presided this afternoon at the annual Convocation of the Allahabad University. In the course of his address the Chancellor paid a tribute to the work of the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal as Vice-Chancellor for a number of years, which position he vacates to take up the Vice-Chancellorship of the Benares Hindu University.

Sir James reviewed the University work and discussed the present and future position of University education and again pointed out the dangers and evils of young men entering into a University career imperfectly prepared to follow the courses.

It was also announced that Justice Sir P. C. Banerji will suceed Dr. Sunder Lal as Vice-Chancellor.

A meeting of Punjab Historical Society was held on Saturday evening at Senate Hall Lieutenant-Governor presiding. A paper was read by Lala Sita Ram Kohli on a few leading features in administration of land revenue under Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

(Continued from Column 5.)

numbers bricks, 1,000 bags soda ash, 99 drums disinfectant fluid, 872 casks 920 bags china clay, 48 casks 13 crates tiles, 10 cases motor cycles, 3 cases tyres, 5 cases granite, 30 drums cylinder oil, 40 kegs grease, 95 barrels 1 case lubricating oil, 40 drums colza oil, 21 casks red lead, 2 cases mineral oil, 41 drums oil, 106 cases provisions, 10 casks pitch, 60 packages marine glue, 28 bags tapped nuts, 1 case wax, 1,203 cases safety matches, 242 cases biscuits, 120 barrels tallow, 161 bales paper, 87 cases 100 drums varnish, 4 cases 3 trusses leather buffers, 14 cases roller skins, 438 boxes 842 cases soap, 10 cases sulphur black, 30 casks bleaching paste, 60 casks resin size, 253 barrels rosin, 4 cases cigarettes, 90 bags farina, 6 cases alizarine paste, 9 trusses 8 cases leather belting, 764 kegs 174 casks paint, 28 cases 5 bags buffalo pickers, 12 barrels grip, 300 bags starch, 39 casks 1 drum 75 cases colour, 9 bales 11 trusses twine, 9 cases cotton and art silk goods, 4 cases cotton net, 16 bales canvas, 9 bales carpets, 6 cases oil cloth, 15 cases umbrella, 12 cases hemp, 38 cases 8 bales woollen goods, 31 cases 2 bales cotton and woollen goods, 2,118 cases 664 bales cotton goods, 463 bales 22 cases cotton yarn.

PICTURES & PEOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates:
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18th.

Lenabia	Karibalis	Perons, Oct. 31
Varg	Jobson	Singapore, Nov. 5
Achlibster	Gantle	Alexandria, Nov 2
Kaijin Maru	Hamamoto	Shimonoseh, Oct. 17
Jattra	Gibson	Calcutta, Nov. 9
Karko Maru	Sado	Shimoshiki, Oct. 17

DEPARTURES.

Nov 19th.

Yamagata Maru Kudo Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

steamer Lenabia for Liverpool, etc.
" Bombay Maru for Kobe, etc.

Nov. 18.

S. S. Varg:—The steamer Varg, 874 tons, Captain J. Jobson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Singapore, which port she had left on the 5th instant, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Lenabia:—The steamer Lenabia, 1,820 tons, Captain M. Karibalis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Pirons, which port she had left on the 31st ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Achlibster:—The steamer Achlibster, 2,820 tons, Captain W. Gantle, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria, which port she had left on the 2nd instant, with ballast.

S. S. Kaijin Maru:—The steamer Kaijin Maru, 115 tons, Captain W. Hamamoto, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Shimonoseh, which port she had left on the 17th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Yamagata Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yamagata Maru, Captain Kudo, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, Moji, Osaka, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jattra:—The steamer Jattra, 150 tons, Captain J. Gibson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on the 9th instant, with ballast.

S. Karko Maru:—The steamer Karko Maru, 192 tons, Captain S. Sado, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Skinosiki, which port she had left on the 17th ultimo, with ballast.

Saturday, 18th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Billswood.....Presant.....T. M. & Co
C. & K. Can Fergussen ..Harris.....J. F. & Co
D. & E. Bombay Maru Shinchara.....N. Y. K.
F. Stambope.....Harris .....W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firoz.....Grey.....T. M. & Co
P. D'Aegropontes...Dimadis.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indrawadi.....B. S. N. Co
Bahadur.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Catania.....Angusto.....Rubbattino & Co
2 Moyori Maru.....Taniguchi.....Y. K.
3 Pinemore.....Fairclowgh.....W. & A. G. & Co
4 Luzon Maru.....Watanabe.....N. Y. K.
5 Hudson Maru....Tukesha.....W. & A. G. & Co
10 City of York.....A. N. & Co
14 Chakla.....M. M. & Co
15 Asia Maru.....Nistu.....P. G. N. Co
16 Anyo Maru.....Takeuchi.....M. M. Shirazi

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Novara.....Hetherington.....P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Chyobassa.....Logan.....M. M. & Co
11 Castalia.....W. & A. G. & Co
12 Caledonia.....Valentine.....P. & O. S. N. Co

H. D. D.

Eliawood.....Neville.....T. M. & Co

M, W. D. D.

Jedzah.....T. M. & Co

WALL No. 6.

Harold.....H. I. Dixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aratoon Apcar ....Walton.....M. M. & Co
Achlbster.....Gantle.....
Baroda.....M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta.....Rigby.....W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie.....Henderson.....J. F. & Co
City of Paris.....Miller.....K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser.....Moson.....J. F. & Co
Dal.....Fallett.....W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre.....Siqulane.....
Fort-de-Dio.....Adoo.....Bhimji
Futtala.....Dagge.....M. M. & Co
Lenabia.....Karibalis.....
Montebello.....Andrew.....J. F. & Co
Purnea.....Thomson.....B. & F. S. N. Co
Okhla.....Bamber.....M. M. & Co
Oolobaria.....Yates.....M. M. & Co
Pundua.....Andreason.....M. M. & Co
Rookn.....Sura.....W. & A. G. & Co
Sarsar.....Bruce.....M. M. & Co
Skuld.....Gabrielsen.....F. F. C. & Co
Standard.....Johannessen.....H. S. Shirstree
Sanna.....Rassmussen.....F. F. C. & Co
Yawata Maru.....Ohata.....N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 10 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 58 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 37 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 9 packages empty cylinders, Bombay Ammonia Ref. Stores and Packing Co.

City of York (s) 172 cwts. kismiss, E. Dossa and Co.; 625 cwts. millet, C. Jiwanlal and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 13 pots rose oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

City of York (s) 8,000 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 7,998 cwts. tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 37 cases opium, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; 42 cwts. nutmegs, M. Jafferbhoy; 181 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 510 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 240 bags till seed oil cake, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Caledonia (s) 50 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 2,799 cwts. tilseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 2,003 cwts. rape seed, K. M. Nathoo; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, J. Devji and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. ginjelly seed, K. M. Nathoo.

Onagrapontes (s) 2,003 cwts. rape seed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HULL.

Bilswood (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 14,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 755 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Moyori Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha.

Yamagata Maru (s) 3 cases ivory cut pieces, M. Kassam; 1 ton chrome ore, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 cwts. old copper scraps, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 200 bales cotton yarns, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 43 cwts. ooplate, S. Vazir; 42 cwts. jardaloo, S. Vazir; 35 cwts. kismiss, M. Devkaran.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 18.

S. S. Clan Ferguson, from Liverpool. Agents James Finlay and Co.—10 kegs nitrate stronitia, 20 cylinders ammonia, 13 cases hydro chloric acid, 10 casks washing soda, 5 cases mineral water, 40 drums magnesium chloride, 29 drums sodium sulphide, 14 crates earthenware, 100 kegs 5 casks sugar of lead, 29 drums 5 casks zinc chloride, 200 bags Epsom salt, 110 kegs disinfectant powder, 4 hogsheads stout, 16 hogsheads ale, 20 cases rum, 25 cases wine, 52 casks liquor, 847 cases whisky, 50 cases beer, 270 bags fire-clay, 6,900

(Continued in Column 4.)

THE BIGGEST STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
Motor and Motor Cycle Accessories.
All sorts of Horns, all sorts of Head, Side and Tail Lamps. Accumulators, Dash Board Mirrors, High tension and Low tension wire. Motor Dash Watches, Body fittings, all sorts and of all makes; Sparking Plugs, Ball Bearings of all sizes just arrived. Tyre sundries, H. F. Vulcanisers and all sorts of spare parts and tools. with carburetters, steel bolts and nuts, Stepney wheels. Ford Car spare parts, all sorts of Motor Tools, Whittle Belting, Brake lining, etc., etc. Fresh stock is received every mail.
AT MODERATE PRICE.
BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic address—
"Motolaunch" Bombay.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.
Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."
WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers & Publishers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs. as.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28 0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18 0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols	80 0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18 0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14 0
Buckland's Indian Companys Act 1916.	12 0
Indian Companys Act by Rangachariar S. K. 1915	12 0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16 0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20 0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20 0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18 0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9 0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10 0
Theobald's Law of Wills	28 4
Gale on Easements 1916	18 12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22 8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63 0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	8 8
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7 8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914.	12 0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11 0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6 0
Snell's Principles of Equity 1915	15 12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity 1914	15 12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading 1914	13 8
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350 0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Salutation.	18 12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9 0
Kerr on Injunctions 1914	26 4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12 0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 1915	10 0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4 0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5 8
Chandhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	8 8

ASTHMA
Radical and Sure Cure.
HYDERABAD, (Deccan).
FROM
K. C. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., LONDON.
To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
DEAR SIRS, Benares City.
Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of Justice Aziz Mirza, High Court Judge of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.
Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., (London).
Dy. Magistrate,
HYDERABAD (Deccan).
NOTE.—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 11th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 10th of Kartak Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 23rd of Mohorrum, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 47m.; Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon Nov. 25.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay High Court: Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Their Excellencies will drive in State to the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. to open the War Sale.
The P. and O. s. s. Medina with the China and Australian Mails due at 5 a.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 21.

Their Excellencies will drive in State to the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. to open the Auction Sale.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

Their Excellencies attend "The Queries" at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

Their Excellencies attend Concert at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

Their Excellencies attend an "At Home" at the Nurses' Club, Admiral's House, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Opera at 9-30.
Royal Opera House, Queens Road, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Nov. 20.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 25th November, 1916.
Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corporal Robert Graham.
Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and Remounts at 7-15 a.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next the 23rd instant, Rendezvous, Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m.
Dress—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords, and bandoliers.

NOTICE.

The extra Training Camp advertised to open on the 18th November, is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd December, owing to the late rains.
The Training programme and Camp Circular No. I are accordingly in force for dates in accordance with the above alteration.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 20.

421—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Company during week ending 25th instant. Next for Duty "C" Company.
422—Company Field Training.
Detail.—Sunday, November 26th, "F" Company.
Sunday, December 3rd, "H" Company.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water bottles to be carried.
Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Companies.
423—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Daily to November 22nd, "E" Company (except November 20th).
November 23rd to December 9th, "F" Company (except on November 26th and December 3rd).
424—Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.
425—Lectures.—Lectures for Officers, N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following dates:—
To-day Monday, 20th November, Outposts.
Monday, 27th November, Advanced and Rear Guards.
426—Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
427—Parades.—The Adult Battalion will parade on Saturday, November 25th, at 5 p.m. Companies will fall in at Headquarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order.
"A" Company.—Tuesday, November 21st, No. I Section will parade at 6-30 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive uniform, belts and arms.
Friday, November 24th, No. II Section will parade at 6-30 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive uniform, belts and arms.
"B" Company.—Tuesday, November 21st, Company parade at 7 a.m. Headquarters, Miniature Range 6-30 p.m.
Wednesday, November 22nd, Machine Gun Class at 7 a.m. Headquarters.
Friday, November 24th, Company parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m.
"C" Company.—Recruits, Monday and Friday at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Company parades at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company.—Parade at Telegraph quarters at 7 a.m., on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress—Drill order.
"E" (Cyclist) Company.—Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.
"G" Company.—Company parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday, 21st and Thursday, 23rd November. Uniform, shirts and shorts.
Recruits will attend the above parades.
"J" Company.—Tuesday, 21st November, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m. for Kit Inspection. Dress.—Marching Order (Kilts) Topees.
428—Annual Reports.—Copies of Annual Report for 1915-16 are ready and may be obtained on application at Headquarters.
429—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Company:—
No. 9069, Vol. C. L. C. Sandes.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Nov. 20.

1066—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 25th November, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
Recruits, Monday and Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
"B" Company, Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara—
Machine Gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 p.m.
1067—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
1068—Miniature Range.—Monday, Officers Voluntary Revolver practice at 7-30 a.m.; Wednesday, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
1069. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency examination will be held on Friday, 19th January, 1917. The subjects for this examination are:—
1. Drill and Manœuvre of a company.
2. Guard duties.
3. Field Service Regulations Part I, Chapter V, VI and VII.
4. Practical knowledge of the Rifles.
5. Musketry—Firing and Aiming and Conduct of range practices.

Instructional Classes will be held at Headquarters every Monday and Wednesday at 6 p.m., commencing from Monday, 20th November, 1916.
All officers and N. C. Os. who have not already passed, are expected to attend.
All volunteers who are desirous of entering for this examination, should also attend.
1070—Move.—2nd-Lieut. and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey will proceed to Deolali this day (Monday) 20th instant, on inspection duty returning on completion.
(ii) Cr. Sergt. Inst. J. Annett will proceed to Deolali this day (Monday), 20th instant, on duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN-POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Nov. 18.

Orders for the week ending November 26th, 1916:—
Tuesday, November 21st:—Boys detailed for fete duty, will parade outside Town Hall, at 6-40 p.m.

FULL UNIFORM.

Thursday, November 23rd:—Boys detailed for Fete duty will parade outside the Town Hall, at 3-40 p.m. and 6-40 p.m.

FULL UNIFORM.

Subscriptions:—For month of December, may be paid now.
Leave.—In future leave may only be obtained by written application to the A. S. M. in charge.
Appointment:—Miss A. Chick as probationary Sub Mistress to the 1st Troop Wolf Cubs Pack with effect from date.

A. G. FOOX,
A. S. M.-in-Charge,
1st Bombay Baden-Powell Boy Scouts.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

BAND AT THE G. I. P. RY. MECHANICS INSTITUTE BYCULLA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mooltan with the outward mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday next.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Motibai, wife of Himat Lal Dalichand, residing at Matunga. On Saturday morning the deceased was found in the water closet lying with her clothes burnt. The drippings of a candle which had burnt out were noticed on the ground. The husband of the deceased said that he had no suspicion of foul play and that possibly she had got burnt by accident and that there was no reason for suicide. The deceased was happy. He took her to hospital and she told him that whilst carrying a candle she had accidentally set fire to her sari and that she had shouted for help but no one heard her. He was awakened at 2 a.m. by a neighbour who told him that some one of his family had been burnt. She succumbed to her injuries at the hospital.
The jury returned a verdict of death by shock due to extensive burns accidentally sustained.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions towards the above School have been received:—
Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 98,085-5-1; Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Rs. 25; D. J. T., Rs. 15; Messrs. The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., Rs. 15; P. W. Monie, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 10; Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co., Rs. 10; M. R. J., Rs. 10; A. F. Kendersley, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 10; Messrs. The Texas Company, Rs. 10; Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. Hoar and Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., Rs. 10; Anon., Rs. 10; Messrs. Henry Gannon and Co., Rs. 10; James W. Mackison, Esq., Rs. 10; F. L. S., Rs. 10; O. M., Rs. 10; R. W. H., Rs. 10; F. R. W., Rs. 10; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 132. Total Rs. 98,442-5-1.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MULLER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the suggestion of your correspondent, "B. G. N.", in your issue of the 18th instant, relating to the desirability of a meeting of all Elphinstonians to perpetuate the memory of the late Prof. Muller, I am in a position to state definitely, that, in co-operation with the Secretaries of the Elphinstonian Society, Prof. A. L. Covernton is taking steps to convene a meeting of the past and present Elphinstonians for the aforesaid purpose, probably on 2nd December, 1916, no earlier date being suitable.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. DALVI.

Charni Road, 18th Nov., 1916.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant and is due here in the morning of 22nd instant.
S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 17th instant.

PROCEDURE UNDER THE PRESS ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—
While the speeches of various speakers at the Ahmedabad Conference about the Press Act are ringing in our ears,—specially the complaint of Dr. Raiji that security of Rs. 5,000 was demanded for his paper "Shakti" without any warning,— we have another case of the local "Jain Vijaya" Press, the proprietor of which was surprised on the 9th instant with an order dated 3rd instant from the Bombay Government that his deposit of Rs. 500 was declared forfeited and that "within 10 days hereof" his declaration under the Act of 1867 will be deemed annulled. The reason for this sudden institution of official penalty was stated to be the printing of a leaflet called the "Bharat Durdasha Darshan" i.e. an exposition of the unfortunate condition of India. It may be noted that the proprietor of the press only runs it as a business concern; he is not known to have any taste for political agitation. The said pamphlet was printed for some customer, its price was ½ anna per copy and by its general get up could not invite any special attention, the said pamphlet being now prescribed and its copies forfeited to Government it is difficult to say what were the exact statements. But it is said to contain a criticism of the high taxation in India, the enormous cost on railways in preference to drainage, and the excessive cost of administration. The questions of the extreme poverty of the ryot, the inundation of the country with articles manufactured abroad, the desirability of free and compulsory education are referred to by the writer. But these are a constant theme for all political writers and speakers in this country. If it had contained any thing against Government, or if it had contained a suggestion for the adoption of illegal methods or of violence, etc., surely it would not have been printed. However, one cannot say definitely what the leaflet contained. But my complaint is against the excessive rigour and extra haste in directing the forfeiture of security in this case. Would not a warning have been sufficient. It is not easy for a layman to judge whether the contents of a particular publication would be deemed offensive by Government,—especially when the matter is not definitely and patently seditious. It is a fact that highly paid and highly trained magistrates mistake certain things as seditious while superior tribunals judge otherwise. Is not then a warning necessary for a printer who in the strain of work may not be able to judge that a particular publication is likely to be offensive? Can it not be urged with good reason that such a working of the Press Act in the present case is drastic,—not only drastic but repressive and the action of Government has resulted in causing unnecessary and avoidable loss to the owner of the press,—since if a judicious warning had been given the same object would have been attained without causing injury to the party concerned. It is bare justice to demand that in any event Government should point out the objectionable passages if any. Where criminal proceedings are instituted the party concerned knows what is objected to by Government. But in cases like the present the man is left in the dark and it is difficult for him to lay down a course that would not be deemed objectionable by the powers that be.
The present case also brings to light another serious defect in the Press Act of 1910 which requires to be remedied. Section 4, clause 2 provides that within ten days of the date of the issue of the notice under section 4, clause 1, the declaration will be deemed annulled. In the present case the notice was issued on the 3rd and was served on the 9th of this month. And if before the 13th the proprietor had not been able to deposit his fresh security,—Rs. 1,500 his press would have stopped. With some difficulty the fresh security in this case was furnished in due time, but it should be noted that the proprietor had only 3 or 4 days left to deposit the fresh security. Suppose however that the notice is served on the 10th day of issue or even later,—the declaration is annulled if so facts even before the proprietor comes to know of the notice! The notice is generally served through the Police. The Police may be very busy or may not be well inclined towards a party. Moreover the notice has to pass through various offices before it reaches the local Police. It can thus be realised that the provision of 10 days from the issue of the notice is frustrated. Why should it not be 10 days from the service of the notice? Such is the usual and reasonable procedure about notices. But perhaps the Press Act has no particular concern with the usual requirements of reason and commonsense.—Yours etc.

V.

Surat, Nov. 14.

CLUB FOR ARMY NURSES.

The scheme for a Club for Army Nurses which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has had in hand for some time, has now been definitely arranged. The delay arose mainly through the difficulty in getting a suitable and central house for the club. On returning from Kashmir, finding all efforts to procure premises had been unavailing, Her Excellency cabled to H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief asking for permission to use Admiral's House for the purpose of a non-residential Club. A most generous response was received from His Excellency on Wednesday placing the house entirely at Lady Willingdon's disposal. All arrangements for the club are in the hands of a capable Secretary and Directorate, and the club is being financed from England. A generous donation has also been received from Lady Helen Monroe Ferguson, wife of the Governor-General of Australia.
The club is to be formally opened by Their Excellencies on Saturday, the 25th instant, when a brief account of the methods of management will be given.

TICKETS FOR SHAVES.

UNKEMPT CHINS "FOR THE SAKE OF FATHERLAND"

The "Hannoversche Courier" states that the Barbers' Society of Hanover held a general meeting on recently to discuss the acute shortage, or, rather, the total absence, of shaving soap, and to suggest remedies to combat the threatened ruin of the trade.
All appeals to the authorities to supply barbers with the necessary soaps have hitherto been fruitless, while the prospects of improvement are equally hopeless. As a result of the deliberations a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that barbers should in future shave customers only once a week, and issue shaving cards available only in the respective shops by which they are issued.
It was further decided to circularise customers to that effect, appealing to their patriotism to let their beards grow for six days a week for the sake of the Fatherland.

THE MONSTER LUCKY BAG will be opened this afternoon at Half-past Four. You take your "Dip" in the Grounds of the Town Hall.

FORTUNE, FUN AND FROLIC.

¶ IF you don't win the Motor Car your luck may be in on the 4,999 Additional Prizes. If not, there is the Happy Home to break up or a "go" at the Cocoanuts. Other incidentals are the Shooting Gallery, the Skittle Alley, the living Aunt Sally or the Wax Works. You might try your Luck again with the Magic Bowl; angle gently in the Fish Pond; or Scramble for the Bargains in the Jumble Sale. If your luck is right out then go to the Laughing Gallery or the Refreshment Stall. There willl be numerous Jolly Attractions in odd corners besides. ¶ Bombay's Great Patriotic Carnival is the place to entertain your friends, specially after dinner.

FUN AND FROLIC—LIVELY MUSIC—CHEERY CONCERTS—BRIGHT THEATRICALS—ENJOYMENT EVERYWHERE.

Season Tickets admitting bearer to all parts for the whole period Three Rupees. Daily Tickets of admission to the Auction Sale and Lucky Bag Annas 8. Daily Tickets to the Fete only Re. 1.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH STAFF'S GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the "Bombay Chronicle" always champions the oppressed and stands up for "Justice and Fairplay" and as our own fearless little organ of representation—"The Telegraph Recorder,—is shut down, consequent on the internment of its editor, I crave the hospitality of your columns to ventilate some of the grievances under which the operating staff of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office is at present labouring. The grievances are such as will ultimately goad the staff to acts of retaliation resulting in serious disbcation of traffic. The public has a right to be apprised of an impending disaster,—such as followed on the hasty introduction of reforms by a so-called traffic expert in 1908. Another such expert is now in our midst. He nas come from Imperial Delhi, inflated with imperial ideas and vested, as he says, with supreme powers to overhaul the office and to inflict of wholly inadmissible and death-dealing duties, such as 0—7, 2 a.m—10, 18—2, 20—4, 15—2, etc.
Ever since the outbreak of war the staff of the Bombay office have worked up and met the increased strain of work without a murmur. They have laboured loyally under conditions of work calculated to shatter the strongest nerves but when their feelings are trampled under foot and impossible duties imposed on them without adequate remuneration or even relief, it is high time for protest.
Confined within an ill-ventilated, insanitary hall, whose atmosphere grows almost oppressive by 6 p.m. with hard wooden chairs for seats, working eight hours by night and 10 hours by day often without any relief,—with the physical faculties exerted to the utmost tension,—the introduction of the above duties with compulsory overtime, is bound to cripple the staff and cause a deterioriation in the efficiency of work.
It is hoped that these lines will catch the eye of the P. M. G., result in an investigation and bring about less hours of work, abolition of or reduction in overtime, adequate meal reliefs, Sundays off and an increased staff to cope with the enormous increase of work.—Yours, etc.,

INSULATOR.

GILES JUNOR SHIELD MATCH.

The final round of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association Giles Junior Shield tournament was played on last Friday and Saturday on the Elphinstone Cricket ground between the New High School and the J.N. Petit Parsi Orphanage. The Orphanage team scored 78 and 141 runs, as against 9 and 44 of the New High School, thus winning the match by 81 runs. Master Govadia of the Orphanage scored 69 runs after a faultless game, and he was presented with four valuable prizes on the spot, one of them being a cricket bat from the New High School presented by Mr. Marzban, the Joint Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, Nov. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
Futures at New York January	20.56
" March	20.72
Spot Cotton at New York	20.50
" New Orleans	20.00
Futures at New Orleans January	20.03
" " March	20.30

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 17th.

Consols 2½%	56⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	56⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.88

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 14th.

3½% 1925—1928	£ 84
4½% 1925—1945	£ 96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. on passage Sellers	80/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs Due	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Afloat	76/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Afloat Sellers	76

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Jan.-Feb. Value.	62/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov-Dec. Sellers	81
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	79/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers Firm	100
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Sellers	84

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec.	16-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£158½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£139½
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	48

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure December Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe December	2/7¢

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE (SUNDAY EDITION.)

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL.

	Rs. as.
Yearly	5 0
Half-yearly	2 8

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

At the Calcutta Share Market to-day business in coal shares was on a fairly extensive scale with rates quite steady. Jute mills shares changed hands at full rates, although slightly easier than those of yesterday.
Coal:—Barabmeni 18-4 & 1. Benakteri 14, Bhalgora 43; Bokaro Jherriah 14-8; Bokaro and Ramgurh 14-8, 14-12, 15; Borrea 19-8; Burrelia 12-4, 12-8; Budreochauk 13, 13-4, Burrakur 35-8; Empire 10-12; Kinuri 15-12, 16; Kuardi 19-8; Jumoni 8-12, 9; Nazira 20-12, 21; Nowaghur 25; North West (fully paid) 41-8.
Jute:—Auckland ord 357, 360, 364; Barnagore ord 181, 182; Clive ord 220 to 222-8, 226; Dalhousie ord 470 to 473; 466; Gondalpare ord 900 to 913; Howrah ord 435 to 445; Kamarhatty ord 590; Kelvin ord 720; Reliance ord 375; Standard ord 580; 581; Union ord 690 to 700; Wavelly 18-12, 19.
Tea:—Gulmer 18-4; Jutlibari 1-4 (P).
Miscellaneous:—Carew and Co. 90 to 95; Tattaghur Paper ord 134, 135.
Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76 to 76-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-10 to Rs. 76-12.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL-FINAL.

REPORT OF JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

REFERRED BACK TO SYNDICATE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Senate of University of Bombay held on Saturday night the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding, consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to report on the report of the Joint Examination Board Committee and on the Matriculation and School Final Examinations generally. After a lengthy discussion the matter was referred back to the Syndicate.

Dr. Harold Mann moved:—

"That the Report of the Committee appointed to report on the Report of the Joint Examination Board Committee and on the Matriculation and School Final Examinations be approved and adopted and that Government be requested to favour the Senate with their views on the Committee's proposals with special reference to those contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Report."

Dr. Mann said the matter had been before the Senate so many times without arriving at any definite result that he felt it was a very difficult question. He had been very much struck by the extreme inefficiency of the schools in the mofussil on account of the present system of examinations. The big schools conducted them very well, but the majority of the schools could not do so. The only remedy for this was to have one school-leaving examination whether it was carried on by the University, or a Joint Board. Unification was the vital point in this matter. That had been accepted by everybody with the exception of Dr. Viegas. There must be one examination for the boys, and the question was how to conduct that examination. They had several proposals for the last many years. When Sir Alfred Hopkinson's report was made, it was referred to a Committee and that Committee was in favour of a Joint Board of Government and the University on the lines suggested by Sir A. Hopkinson. At the first meeting of the Joint Committee Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was present, took strong lines that the University should have nothing to do with the Board and on his recommendations several points were laid before the Government. The Government were asked whether they were prepared to abolish the School Final examination and to allow the University to conduct the school-leaving test, to which the Government said "no." The next question was whether the Government was ready to accept the Matriculation as a passport to Government service, to which the Government said "no." If the Government would neither accept the Matriculation nor the school-leaving certificate, there must be some compromise.

UNIFYING EXAMINATIONS.

The speaker considered the scheme which was put forward on the last occasion by the Committee was the best one, but the Senate was against any partnership with Government, and the report submitted now was an attempt to meet the requirements of both parties. The courses for the extra subjects with which the University had no direct concern would be laid down by Government, but the whole examination would be conducted by the University. It seemed to Dr. Mann that this scheme might meet the requirements of both Government and the University. It retained the control of the examination in the University and it would give some elasticity which the Government required. Although it was an extraordinary report, there was extremely little difference of opinion. Some had asked for a Joint Board and some had criticised other details, but there was very little essential difference. Even Mr. Justice Beaman's note practically did not affect the general opinion. Dr. Mann accepted Dr. Allen's amendment straightway. With regard to Dr. Viegas's amendment it was a matter which must be fought out. He asked the Senate to consider the matter as a very important one for all schools. He hoped the Senate would not lose this opportunity, perhaps the last opportunity, of unifying the examinations.

Mr. D. G. Padhye seconded the proposal.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved that the Senate should go into Committee to consider the report. Mr. D. E. Talati seconded him. Mr. Talati said that there must be one examination.

Mr. K. S. Iyer who spoke at great length asked them to adopt the system which had proved successful in Madras.

GOVERNMENT'S NON-ACCEPTANCE.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp said Government could not accept the proposals contained in the report, as the resolution which had been issued by the Government of India some years ago precluded them from doing so. The Government of India had stated in accordance with the recommendations of the University Commission that the conduct of the School Final Examination was outside the scope of functions of a University, and it was never to be conducted by the University. The local Government could not go against the wishes of that Government. The Government of India further stated it would be advantageous if the School Final Examination could be made sufficient standard for entrance to the University, otherwise the School Final students should be examined in general subjects and then examined by the University in other subjects such as classical languages, etc. The School Final was therefore altogether outside the functions of the University. These were the principles laid down for general observance all over British India, and those were the rules under which the Government was expected to work.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker said it was best to arrive at a compromise on the basis that the students should be examined first by the Government in the subjects that were required and then the University could examine them in those subjects which they required.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said the University should examine first in its own subjects and then the Government should examine them in those subjects which they required. That was because the University had a higher standard of examination.

Mr. Justice Beaman said if the position was, as stated by Mr. Sharp, it would be a waste of time to discuss the report, as the Government would not accept it. Therefore they must confine themselves to the question of the Joint Board.

Dr. A. Powell said the members sat there as a Senate were fit to be taken into the University. They had not to consider whether students were given a Government post or not. As regarded the School Final it was not the function of the University. The function of the University was to see whether the boys were fit for a University career or not.

Mr. Percy Anstey said that after Mr. Sharp's statement the discussion seemed to have degenerated into an atmosphere of suspicion against the Government. Dr. Mann should explain to them in what way the new report would relieve the schools. Mr. Sharp had told them that the School Final was a Government Examination and Government would not have anything to do with the new scheme.

HON. MR. SETALVAD ON GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said it was regrettable that there should be a School Final Examination which should have to be conducted by Government, and that the Matriculation examination would not be accepted by the Government as a passport to Government service. Mr. Sharp should have told them that that was the attitude of Government and that they would not have any compromise. Instead of that they sat in Committee and had made a report and now they were informed by Mr. Sharp what the Government position was. The Committee would have to start afresh their work to find out a working scheme. It was no use wasting further time over the scheme in the report.

Mr. Sharp said it was perfectly well-known that the Government would not recognise the Matriculation, and there was not the slightest chance of their giving up the School Final. But a Joint Board was not a University Board and it might not be rejected by Government.

Sir N. G. Chandaverker said Government would not let the University have anything to do with the School Final, but then the Joint Board went quite against the rules laid down by Government for School Final examination.

Mr. Anstey said the rules were capable of different interpretations.

Sir Narayan said Mr. Anstey might have greater knowledge of English than he had, but as a lawyer he could emphatically say that there could be no other interpretation.

Mr. Cree Brown said Government had told them they would accept the scheme under certain conditions. Then why not give the Government the option of discussing it? Why not discuss it with Government? That was the only possible means of coming to a decision.

Mr. Justice Beaman said he did not want to waste time; it was better to authorise the Committe to confer with Government.

The Vice-Chancellor said the Government were willing to discuss the point of the Joint Board. The University should submit to the Government the scheme of Joint Board and then invite their comments on it. The University should like to know what the Government would say about it.

Sir N. G. Chandaverker said they had been led into the question of considering the Joint Board instead of discussing the present report. He begged the Senate not to discuss that question. The idea of Joint Board was being trotted out very ingeniously.

After some further discussion the Hon. Mr. Setalvad said that they should report to the Senate that the Committee was not in a position to make a report or recommend the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the matter before them. He therefore moved that the Committee should now cease and go back to the Senate.

Mr. Justice Beaman seconded.

Dr. Allan moved an amendment that the matter should be referred to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad accepted the amendment, and the motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad again moved that the matter be referred to the Syndicate with instructions to correspond with Government.

Sir Narayan said that it was proper that both Government and the Syndicate should correspond with each other so as to arrive at a common understanding. He supported the proposition.

The motion was carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

POONA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the College of Engineering, Poona, I may inform your readers of the further developments that have taken place. A plague death has occurred in the College compound itself, and still the College remains open. The F. E.'s however, have been permitted to go home, the College for them being made optional, the B. E.'s are away at Bombay, but the S. E.'s are made to remain here. Can any of your readers give any reason to explain this? Are the second-year students plague-proof? Is it not high time, Sir, that the Director of Public Instruction intervened and did something in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

18th Nov., 1916.

VICEROY AT AJMERE.

ADDRESS TO PRINCES OF MAYO COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

AJMERE, Nov. 18.

The following is the text of H. E. the Viceroy's speech at the Mayo College prize distribution to-day:—

I am using no conventional phrase when I say that it is a very real pleasure to me to be here to-day and distribute the prizes. In the first place, I am able to meet Mr. Waddington on the scene of his successful and distinguished labours. It is close on 30 years since I first met Mr. Waddington and no University man ever quite loses the feeling which he entertains as a freshman for the senior man who is also a distinguished University athlete. I met Mr. Waddington first under these conditions and in my mind's eye I can still see him playing Association Football for Oxford and dribbling the ball down the field but Mr. Waddington is also impressed on my mind as a man who has done a remarkable piece of work in the educational sphere and it is impossible to overestimate the influence which he has exercised through his quiet but forceful personality on the generations of princely and noble houses who have passed through his hands. And I am sure that the Princes and Chiefs who first made their plunge into life at the Mayo College, will ever hold in grateful remembrance the name of Mr. C. W. Waddington. But it is not only a pleasure to greet an old Oxford man under such happy auspices, it is a pleasure to visit a college with such fine traditions. As a college you have had a short history, but the history of the Rajputs, no less than of the Mahamodans and Mahrattas is of centuries. And there is probably many a boy here who if he told of the deeds of his ancestors could tell tales which would thrill the emotions and make the heart beat quicker. What a foundation on which to build a heritage of noble chivalry, a tradition of knightly courtesy, an inspiration for all time to come. And do not two things follow on this? First, that for you boys, a standard has been set up to which you must aspire and below which you can only fall to the detriment of your good name. Secondly, that it is for your fathers to see to it that they continue so to support this college that it shall be the nursing mother of still more famous children who will be proud of their traditions and have left in this place all that the phrase "Noblesse oblige" connotes.

SERVICES OF INDIAN PRINCES.

Holding these views then of what your college can mean, do you wonder that I say it is a very real pleasure for me to visit you this afternoon. But let me go on other things and other manners. While your forefathers rode rejoicing to the stricken field as to some joyous feast, your duty for the most past will lie in a more peaceful sphere. It is true that for us to-day the opportunity for soldierly service has come and we have seen that Rajput paladin, Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh go off to the war like his forefathers only asking that fate should grant him the joy of leading his men in a charge against the foe. There are others too from among the ranks of your old boys. The Maharaja of Bikaner responded to the call, but on his return both Lord Hardinge and I have thought that he could do more important service here in India. He will remember no doubt Milton's line "They" also serve who only stand and wait. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharaja of Idar and the Rana of Barwani, to mention only a few also, placed their swords at the disposal of the Emperor, but we believe and hope that such service will be the exception and not the rule and that when this war comes to an end the task that will lie before each one of you will be the peaceful one of living in your own land and of looking after your own people. But "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." And let none of you think that the task of developing your country and making your people happy is one beneath you. Some of you will have great opportunities, some smaller but to all of you alike, comes the call of service. Lord Brougham, a Lord Chancellor of England, once said of the Duke of Wellington, "That man would pick up spade and pick, and use them if he thought he could best serve his country in that way." And so with you when you go out from this place I hope you will place this ideal of "Service" first among your ideals. After all "Ich Dien," "I serve" is the proud motto of our Prince of Wales.

And now I want to congratulate one who was lately one of yourselves. He comes of a great stock, but he has regarded that fact rather as an incentive to work than as a justification for sloth. I refer to the Maharaj-Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar. As you have heard he has achieved the best result obtained by any boy since the examination for the higher diploma was started. I offer him my warmest congratulations and I shall watch, as I am sure we all shall, with the keenest interest his future career. One more word and I have done. The scheme of your founder connotes very high ideals. Birth has given you much, the Mayo College has given you much. Now it is for you to repay your debt by service. It will not be necessary for you to look for opportunities like knights of old to go out and seek for some dragon to slay. Be sure the opportunity will come in the everyday discharge of your duties. There is a motto of one of your Shastras which say "Yato dharma stato jayas" (where virtue is, there also is victory). Show by your service that is as equally true to-day as in the ages of long ago when it inspired your fathers of old.

Mr. J. H. Abbott, President of the Anglo-Indian League, proposes to visit Burma in the first week of December.

A BOMB SHELL IN THE S. & T. DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A bomb shell has been exploded in the Supply and Transport Department. The Departmental Officers with honorary rank and Warrant Officers holding substantive appointments in the Supply and Transport Corps have since the war began been placed in positions as substantive officers with salaries on a scale specially laid down by the Government of India. A circular has now been issued from the Quarter-Master-General's office at Simla, directing that Indian Army Reserve Officers shall take over the posts and perform the duties of the ranks abovementioned and these are to revert as subordinate under the I.A.R. Officers. The result of this order, apart from the disaffection and hardship it will spread through the whole of the Departmental ranks will be that these officers and subordinate staff will still have to perform the same duties but will draw subordinate rates of pay. For example, a departmental officer with the honorary rank of Captain who is now drawing a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, will revert to Rs. 400 and to serve under an Indian Army Reserve Officer of the rank of Second-Lieutenant, who has probably not had even a day's military training. This I.A.R. Officer will have to sign all official documents but will have to depend upon the D.O.H.R. for their accuracy and the same procedure will be followed in passing in supplies and stores in mobilization and station supply Depots.

The one explanation that offers itself to account for this uncalled for act of injustice and supersession is that there has been a great influx of Indian Army Reserve of Officers who have swamped the department and that the Accounts department has raised objections and called attention to the excessive expenditure in salaries of the I.R.A. Officers as well of the Departmental staff where two or more members are being employed and paid for the work of one official and to remedy this state of affairs the Departmental and Warrant staff have to suffer.

The original purpose for which the Indian Army Reserve of Officers was created was to provide a source from which to replace casualties in the ranks of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army but not to fill staff departments for which these officers have had no training or experience. The I.A.R.O. on appointment are gazetted to the Cavalry and Infantry branches of the Indian Army but, if any are from aptitude or training in their civil walks of life such as Engineers, Horse and Labour management etc., their selection for congenial duties would only be in the natural order of business.

It is common knowledge that friends and relatives all over India and out of the country have exerted their influence on behalf of proteges and thus all sorts of men, some excellent and some very bad, and many who had no, and others who had proved unfit for, any occupation have been swept into the ranks and now Government does not know how to utilize the large number lying on their hands and the bulk of the surplus, many of whom in civil life held positions of inferior status to those of the Supply and Transport staff, have been pitchforked into the department as their superior officers. I could quote innumerable cases of the undesirable elements that have obtained admission into the I.A.R.O. but that is not any part of this grievance of a deserving class of Government servants, and will form a separate chapter for the English Press. The great majority of the Departmental officers with honorary rank and warrant officers who have been working loyally on active service for the past two years in the different theatres of the war and have been officiating as substantive officers efficiently, naturally feel this new order depriving them of their well-merited positions and emoluments as a degradation rather than as a reward. And what accentuates their grievance is that inexperienced and untrained men, many of no recognized social status, are brought in for no advantage to the service except on the grounds of economy but not of efficiency.

Perhaps the publication of my letter may bring about a reversal of the order but what I am chiefly concerned about is the explanation that the authorities at Simla will instruct the official organs to publish.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIS.

WATER SUPPLY AT DEOLALI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's letter of the 11th instant, concerning the possibility of epidemics occurring at Deolali in the near future, I beg to make a few observations which I consider to be absolutely essential for consideration at the present time.

I adhere to all that your correspondent says and would go slightly further by suggesting the water supply at Deolali will be a serious question in the near future.

The water that is used here must daily run into thousands of gallons, and it is quite possible that the supply from the wells will not meet the demand for many months longer.

That will be a serious question, especially now the place is practically one huge hospital, doing such splendid work in restoring to convalescence men failing in health, and suffering from wounds.

Undoubtedly Deolali, is a beautiful place for the recuperation of one's health, to which I myself could personally testify.

Since my arrival here, I have discovered I possess an enormous appetite, but my chief concern is that the water supply might give way, when presumably I shall have to resort to bear, which I have not yet done since I have been in India.

I arrived with my regiment, in June, which I have left behind at Lucknow to become attached to the R. A. M. C. here at Deolali.

The dryness of the wells at Lucknow I thought deplorable but it will be a far more serious affair, should the water supply give way here at the present time, right in the midst when such beneficial work is being done, by the R. A. M. C.—Yours, etc.,

J. H. STRETCH.
1/10 Middlesex.
Attached to R. A. M. C.,
Welsh General Hospital, Deolali
Nov. 16, 1916.

SIR MAHOMED YUSUF'S DONATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give a corner to the following in your esteemed paper?

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan, while publishing in "New India" of the 14th instant, the grant received from H. H. the Nizam for the proposed Moslem College at Madras writes, "The Mussulmans of Madras are therefore more fortunate than their brethern in Bengal and Bombay, who in spite of their number and wealth have not as yet been able to establish institutions of the kind among them." Bombay would ere this have had a Moslem College, because through the munificence of one of the rich Moslem elders the cause of education has secured eight lakhs of rupees. How to utilize this donation of Sir Mohamed Yusuf has become a question too difficult to be solved by the Bombay Moslem leaders. There is no question of money, because even more can be forthcoming. But here it is a question of men. Who will work for it? Here one is accustomed to a lot of talk, but little action or work. We heard or rather read about a few questions with regard to the mode of utilizing the donation in the Bombay Legislative Council and a resolution on the Agenda. Something happened—or rather a solution was found for indefinite postponement—and nothing more has been heard about the matter, since then.—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM.

Bombay, 17th November, 1916.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly assist me in calling the public attention to the following suggestions which I have ventured to make to our enlightened Senate. We are all interested in the physical and moral health of our students and I am sincerely convinced that the suggested reforms will ensure it. Examination by compartments will enable our students to conserve their energy for preparing the subject in which they are "ploughed" and thus discourage the morbid intellectuality which makes our University products, as Huxley pithily says "conceited all the forenoon of their life and stupid all its afternoon." The publication of questions in advance, as they do elsewhere for the Army Entrance Examination, will have a tendency to remove all uncertainty about the nature of the question, papers which vary from year to year with the changes in the "personnel" of the Board of Examiners. Finally, the publication of approved editions of prescribed authors and offering them at cost price will economise the time of our students at present wasted in compiling information from the "waifs and strays" of literary criticism.

I beg leave to quote some paragraphs from my letter to the University:

"It is well known that many an ardent student is arrested and flung back in the race for mental culture and professional training because of too frequent failures from preventable causes. Under modern conditions when the paper-qualifications offer the best chance of obtaining an office, such an arrested development not infrequently induces the condition of "baulked disposition" which injuriously affects the character and nervous system of the student. To enable such students to attain the mental stature which they are capable of older Universities in England and America have devised "examinations by compartments." The University of London, for instance, on which our own University is modelled, allows a student who passes in three out of the four subjects to offer the fourth subject alone at the next following examination. Our sister Universities of Madras and the Punjab have likewise followed this plan for the Degree Examinations. I have ventured to suggest the adoption of the method of "examination by compartments" in the well-founded conviction that my humble prayer will meet with universal acceptance.

"Another scheme that has appealed to my imagination is the method of publishing a list of searching questions compiled by thoroughly competent scholars and then selecting those given at the examination from this list. Wherever this method has been tried, it has succeeded in making the work strenuous and exact. A more powerful stimulus to careful reading and understanding the leading facts of the subject under review it is hard to furnish. I humbly hope that it may be tried here as a tentative measure.

One more suggestion, and I have done. Some Universities publish and sell approved editions of prescribed authors, prepared by practical teachers who have specialised in the author they select. This plan encourages a criticism of love and places an embargo on "cribs." It is in the highest degree desirable that the slender means and limited time of our "alumni" should be devoted to works of a grave and stimulating character, and to annotations calculated to stimulate rather than supersede thought. I am therefore tempted to make this appeal in the interests of efficiency on the one hand, and economy on the other."—Yours, etc.

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahauddin College,
Junagad, 13th Nov. 1916.

SLAVERY IN MALABAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to say a few words regarding the sub-leader that appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle" on the above topic. In my humble opinion it contains many astounding statements. The article also involves certain fallacious arguments some of which are attempted to be exposed hereunder.

1. "The subject matter of the case, however, is not an isolated instance of the prevalence of slavery, which, it seems lingers *to a considerable extent in Malabar.*" (The italics are mine). The public have a right to hold to the contrary that it is an isolated instance only, made much of by the writings of persons who profess to know much of Malabar, until the statement is supported by a reference to the assumed large number of recorded or reliable instances of slavery. It would be interesting to know, roughly at least, how many cases have occurred since the year 1842, the year in which the emancipation Act was passed.

2. "The question how they were treated by their masters and the kind of work they were made to do is altogether irrelevant." In my unpublished letter I had allowed the French scholar, Abbe Dubois, to bear eloquent testimony in his own graphic words to the facts that the "cherumas" looked upon their master as their father and considered themselves to belong to his family; that they were maintained in excellent condition of physical fitness, and that they were never forced to do tasks beyond their strength. Such records of past relations are of no small value. By what stringent rule of evidence a reference to the past treatment accorded by masters to their wage-earning labourers is declared to be irrelevant to the question of the present practice,—it passes my comprehension to understand. If past is not a guide to the future, of what use is the study of history then?

3. "A "cheruma", though free in law, is as far as Hindu Society is concerned, an "untouchable" and therefore no whit better than a slave. Once he becomes converted to Islam or Christianity, *this taint disappears* (italics are mine) and he rises in the social scale." Here is a confusion of the meaning of terms. It must be distinctly understood that to a Hindu mind the terms "slave," "untouchable," "unapproachable" do not denote identical notions nor are the words interchangeable. To speak of the disappearance of the taint of "untouchability" the moment a "cherum" embraces Muhammadanism or Christianity is an open confession of one's inability to represent the true Hindu mind. Let it be remembered that, according to Hindu social rules, a "cheruma" convert is as much an untouchable as a Christian or Muhammadan is. But that untouchability is no bar to greatness is shown by the history of "Nandanar." How far the emancipation of low caste Hindus by missionaries is for the future greatness of Hinduism is a wider issue that does not directly arise for our present purpose and may therefore be deferred.

4. The condition of the "cherumas" of Malabar is thus depicted to be one of poverty and slavery. Comparatively they are poor and dependent. But all that could be done to uplift them from the depressed condition is being done by our leaders like Sir C. Sankaran Nair and M. C. Krishna Varma Rajah, Rao Bahadur. A perusal of available statistics of "cheruma" converts and "legalised slaves" to British Colonies from among them, will show their comparatively better position and contented state. The same proof will also give lie to the alleged magnified stories of the extensive practice of slavery in Malabar.

I hope I will not be misunderstood as standing for social repression or reaction. I stand for the all-round upliftment of the depressed classes of India. I am only opposed to exaggerated and incorrect statement of facts. And what I strongly protest against is that an isolated instance of transgression of a particular provision of criminal law here and an instance there, spread over a wide period, should thus be made the weak foundation of severe strictures on the employers of agricultural labour in Malabar, who have always treated their labourers as generously as they themselves have served their masters, devotedly, loyally and heroically.—Yours, etc.,

MENON.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Official and Personal.

The following is the list of guests who lunched at Government House yesterday:—

The Raja of Baria, Kumar Shri Naharsinghji of Baria, Mrs. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Colonel J. K. Tod and Mrs. Tod, Colonel H. A. L. Hepper, Mrs. Hepper, and Miss Hepper, Major S. M. Rice, Major L. Hirsch, and Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. W. F. Stuart Menteith, Mr. H. Greville Montgomery, Captain J. A. Cruickshank, and Mrs. Cruickshank, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. F. Nigel Paton and Mrs. Nigel Paton, Mr. Ralph Kidd, and Mrs. Ralph Kidd, Mr. R. D. England, and Mrs. England, Mrs. Turner Green, Major-General W. B. James, and Mrs. James, his Excellency and Staff.

The Lieut.-Governor of Burma has nominated Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, C.I.E., to be a Member of the Legislative Council, Burma, in place of Mirza Abdul Hosein, K.B., resigned.

Major-General and Mrs. James are staying at Government House. Surgeon-General O'Donnell and Major Melville arrive to-day.

INDEPENDENT ARABIA.

REQUESTS RUSSIA FOR RECOGNITION

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that the Premier of Independent Arabia has telegraphed to M. Stuermer promising to emancipate all Arabia and asking for recognition. M. Stuermer has replied that he would be pleased to see an independent Arabia among the Powers fighting for justice and humanity.

SILVER MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The undertone has been good. The fall in prices is only a natural reaction on a healthy market which derives its strength from the European and Indian currency demand and firmness of China exchanges.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDO-CHINA'S GIFT TO FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.

It is officially announced that Indo-China is presenting seven and a half million francs to Government for the purchase of cereals.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LATE SIR JACOB SASSOON

A meeting of the Jewish community, under the presidentship of Mr. A. J. Raymond, was held yesterday, in memory of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon, at the Byculla Synagogue. The meeting was largely attended by members of the community. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Jewish community of Bombay desires to place on record its sense of deep affliction at the death of its illustrious leader, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Baronet. The community not only shares the general grief at the loss of such a public spirited philanthropist, but is afflicted by additional sorrow at the death of one who was their President in name and in spirit, who for nearly half a century made the community's welfare his aim, and who strove for the improvement of its condition, and who by his generosity, kindness and simplicity won its respect and love. The religious, educational and other benevolent institutions which he founded and endowed for the community both here and elsewhere stand as lasting memorials of his charity and of his claim on the community's gratitude."

It was also resolved to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to Sir Edward Sassoon, Baronet, London.

A similar meeting was subsequently held by the Trustees, staff and scholars of the Jacob Sassoon Jewish Free School at the school premises.

CHRISTMAS CONCESSIONS FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It need hardly be stated that you have placed the third class passengers on Indian Railways under a deep debt of gratitude by boldly ventilating their grievances and agitating strenuously and justly for their rights and privileges. I beg to draw, through your valuable paper, the attention of the Railway authorities to another matter in which they are most unjustly treated. This grievance of theirs consists in the non-recognition by the Railway Companies of the third class passengers' just claims to Christmas concessions. Till now only 1st and 2nd class passengers are allowed the fare concession in the X'mas season of enjoying the benefit of a double journey on payment only of a single fare. Really speaking the people, who are badly in need of this concession are the third class passengers which class comprises middle class people, clerks, petty traders and others having a scanty income or slender means or having a decent income with a large family however to support. It is this class that forms the bulk of the population who cannot afford to spend double fare, to take the full benefit of Christmas holidays by going to their native places or going out on a visit to other places of interest to them for pleasure, pilgrimage, change or sight-seeing. The Railways really feed fat on the earnings of third class passengers and benefits. The 1st and 2nd class passengers really enjoy at the expense of third class passengers. None envies their lot but the third class passengers have greater claims on the Railway Companies to equality of treatment with the 1st and 2nd class passengers. The necessity for this Christmas concession is self-evident. Rich and well-to do people can well afford to spend even double 1st and 2nd class fare but the third-class passengers who are, most of them, very anxious to go out a touring in these holidays find it beyond their means to take advantage of the Christmas holidays, as they have to pay double fare as usual. To start with if the Railway authorities grant only a fortnight's concession to 3rd and inter. class passengers to have a double journey with a single fare, it will be very highly appreciated by the people.—Yours, etc.

A THIRD CLASS PASSENGER.

Bombay, 18th November, 1916.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."
THE

VULCAN
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work. Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EXPERT preparation as for the past sixteen years for High Commercial, Banking, Secretarial, Accountancy and Indian Government Auditor's Diploma Examinations on practical lines.

Prospectus on application.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS & Co,

Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. JARDINE SKINNER & CO'S
FAMOUS BENGAL COALS.

Bararee (Guaranteed 14, 14A. 15 Seams).
Sutikdih (Guaranteed 14, 14A, 15 Seams.)
South Bulliari (Guaranteed 15 & 16 Seams.)
Superior Kendwadih (Guaranteed 13, 14, 15 Seams,)
and other Coals.

Please address inquiries to :—
SOLE AGENT:
YOOSUF I. A. LALLJEE,
9, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

H. L. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circel, Fort.
Telegrams: DIXID, Bombay. Works Telephone No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
ESTABLISHED 1906.

Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Accounts of over 800 firms examined and successfully represented by

NAGINDAS
AND
MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

21, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560.

X'MAS PRESENTS

THOUSANDS OF SELECTIONS

GEMS of All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make. JEWELLERY of Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY.

No. I, Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

I.

How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?

Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds.

II.

We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston. hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, holdalls, etc., etc

III.

Our quality is just ours: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.

Our prices. Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADINGS ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The State and Education	6
The Empire Trade Bank	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay University	5
Great War Sale.	6
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
Viceroy at Ajmer	5
Indentured Labour	8
Three Years in the Arctic	8
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, November 20, 1916.

THE STATE AND EDUCATION.

The speech which Lord Willingdon made on the occasion of the prize distribution of the Madrass-ai-Anjuman Islam on Thursday was in some respects a notable one, especially in the evidence it gave of the sympathetic interest which his Excellency evinces in the educational progress of the Presidency. "The longer I live in this country," Lord Willingdon observed, "the more I realise how rapidly India is advancing both in its industrial and commercial and in its social and political development." And with this advance, his Excellency added, "falls more and more grave and serious a duty both on Government and responsible people throughout the Presidency to secure for our youthful citizens the fullest possible educational advantages in order to fit them for the various professions in their future lives."

We are glad that Lord Willingdon dwelt with equal emphasis on the responsibility of the Government and the people. It is, of course, a commonplace that cannot be too often insisted upon that there is no duty that lies on every individual, in however high or humble a walk of life he may be, than that of doing his best to promote the universal diffusion of education in the land, bringing by it a ray of light, a touch of refinement, a glow of hope into lives that sadly need them all. But it would be idle to expect that this task of educating the mass of the people can be successfully accomplished by the isolated efforts of individuals and communities,—however extensive and varied these efforts may be. It is primarily and mainly the duty of the State to make adequate provision for the education of the people. It is for the State in India, as is being done by the State in other civilized countries, to find the bulk of the money required and to frame and carry out policies and schemes. For, the State is the guardian of the public purse and no charge on the public purse is more peremptory and more important than that of educating the people. It is only when the provision made by the State is of a scope and character adequate to meet the barest needs of the people, that the contributions of private aid and effort come in most appropriately as supplementing and stimulating State endeavour. This point cannot be over-emphasised,—especially in a country like India, the bulk of whose people are not only still steeped in ignorance and, therefore, largely incapable of initiative, in educating themselves without a guiding and helping hand from the State, but are too poor to find their own money for the purpose. This does not mean that private efforts, wherever possible, should not be forthcoming, nor that they have not been forthcoming. In fact, not a little of the progress in education that has been achieved so far is due to the self-sacrificing and devoted efforts and the far-seeing munificence of individuals and private bodies. But their very success has proved the limited part which private initiative and private endeavour can play in building up a system of education that should be adequate in scope as well as national in spirit,—so long as the duty which lies on the State is not adequately fulfilled. It is common knowledge that there are few countries in the world where in proportion to the capacity and wealth of the people, private effort and private money have been devoted to the spread of education to anything like the extent to which they have been in India. And yet the progress in education has been most unsatisfactory. Why should this have been so? The reason is not far to seek. **And it is that the initial** and the far more essential responsibility of the Government,—if it has been realised,—has not been adequately fulfilled. Until, therefore, an earnest and persistent effort is made to fulfil that responsibility in the only manner in which it ought to be done, no amount of private assistance,—and the extent of private effort is strictly limited by the progress of education itself,—would be instrumental in bringing about what only organised activities of the State can accomplish, namely, the widest possible diffusion of knowledge among the mass of the people. It is, therefore, well to remember that whatever private enterprise can achieve will but touch the fringe of the problem which, will have to be solved, in a comprehensive manner by the State.

The field in which the co-operation of the people will be most efficacious is in preparing measures for the development of education. The great thing to be done is for the Government to make up their mind that the present halting educational policy should be abandoned, giving place to a definite programme of substantial extension and development. What the character and scope of that programme should be can then easily be settled by securing "the co-operation and advice of those who are in the closest touch with the educational needs of the young people." Lord Willingdon has expressed his entire acceptance of the necessity of such co-operation,—a point emphasised by Mr. Setalvad in the Presidential address to the Educational Conference at Ahmedabad. That Lord Willingdon is also agreed that the time for the exercise of this co-operation is come is evident from the following observation:—

> I can assure you that during nearly four years of a very happy life amongst you, I have one deep and lasting regret, namely, the knowledge that owing to the war, much of the advance and development which I had hoped for in this and other directions for the welfare of our people has had to be stopped, and my regret is especially keen owing to the fact that this stoppage has come during years when the revenue has been such that substantial headway might have been made. But this is no reason, surely, why we should not endeavour to prepare the way so that when the war is over we may be ready for a further advance without undue delay.

AN EMPIRE TRADE BANK.

Some time ago a committee met to consider how far British merchants should be provided by the State with financial facilities in order better to push British trade throughout the world. This Committee has recently published its report recommending the institution of a commercial or trade bank, fortified by a Royal charter with a capital of ten millions sterling. It is not contemplated that the whole of the capital should be called up at once. There should be a first issue and as profits increase and the shares rise to a fair premium, further capital should be called, but the shares should be issued at something above par, generally approximating to the value on the stock market. But its business is not to invite deposits, either current,—that is to say, on demand,—or at short notice. Current accounts are to be opened only for clients to make use of the oversea facilities which must be provided for the stimulation of such trade. It is claimed for the new bank that it will have a foreign exchange department to assist clients and to grant credit both at Home and abroad, it being distinctly understood that nowhere will it set up a rival branch or agency where a bank of sufficient utility or importance already exists. Indeed, the bank will not so much be a rival of the present flourishing banks competing with them for profit, as an auxiliary further to stimulate all international trade outside the legitimate business of an ordinary first-class bank of this kind.

The principal aim and object of the trade bank will be something on the lines of the eight or ten German banks which have for the last thirty or forty years been carrying on what may be called financing, that is, assisting traders to enter into large contracts, and even to make investments in other companies' shares established for trade and credit purposes. In backward commercial countries, with no extensive currency and other monetary papers of an immediately negotiable character, such as Russia, Italy, etc., it is rather difficult for British traders to sell goods at long credit of six and nine months, though it is a fact that the big German commercial banks and their multifold auxiliaries provide such countries with the necessary credit that the peculiarities of the trade demand. Everyone is talking of "capturing" German trade in the future. How is it to be done unless we follow German methods of credit and finance? This new trade bank principally aims at accomplishing this object. The great English banks of discounts and loans have uniformly fought shy of long credits. There are many contingencies of risk unless the risk is somehow collaterally secured. Thus the new banking institution will be more or less an experiment. In order that the experiment may reasonably succeed the committee of promoters have in view the establishment of three great divisions in the bank, namely, financial, industrial and commercial. Each will be presided over by experts in their respective lines. A special feature of the staff to be entertained is the engagement of men and women alike and a language qualification will be *sine qua non*. On the whole the scheme seems to be feasible, and given the right sort of men to start and manage it, it is within the bounds of the practicable that in a few years a trade bank may find many imitators, and there is no saying what will be the ultimate utility and potentiality of such monetary institutions.

It may not be generally known, perhaps, that since Germany demonetised her silver, established a gold currency and steadily pursued a variety of industries aided by applied science, she has in her midst to-day eight collossal trade banks with a capital of as much as £132 million sterling and about six hundred auxiliary or affiliated institutions. Sir Reginald Palgrave read a paper some two years ago or so on this subject with a view to attracting the attention of British investors to monetary institutions of the German type which have enormously stimulated German industries and vastly expanded her international trade. The most important of these banks are:—

	£ million.
Bank fur Handel and its group with its capital and reserve	14.872
Berliner Handels Gesellschaft	7.222
The Commerz und Disconto Bank of Hamburg	5.858
The Deutsche Bank and its group	39.342
The Disconto Gesellschaft Bank	28.238
The Dresden Bank	14.107
The National Bank of Berlin	9.111
The National Bank of Deutschland.	13.926

The total capital of these largest trade banks is £132 million, while the entire banking capital of Great Britain and Ireland last year was recorded at £120 million. England is rich and will be rich even after the war, despite the immense sacrifices she is sustaining. And if she only follows the methods of these German banks for the purposes of the commercial "push" in years to come, there is not the least doubt that she can capture a considerable part of the pre-war German trade. Will not the nation of shopkeepers maintain its reputation as the premier shopkeeper to the world? We have no doubt it will. India has many a lesson to learn in banking, trade and finance from these special institutions. When will Bombay have a trade bank with ten crores of capital? Will Sir Sassoon David and Sir Shapurji respond?

FIRST SERBIAN MINISTER TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

M. Mitrailovitch has been appointed the first Serbian Minister to the United States.

Notes of the Day.

India's Part in the War.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is hardly to be regarded as an authority on India but his spontaneous entry into the lists to combat the malignant libels of the Government of India and the country itself, which have recently become a feature of a certain section of the Press, both in this country and at Home, is generous and timely. It is as amazing as it is melancholy that ignorant assertions which have been disposed of again and again should have succeeded in making any impression at all on any section of the public. One could not have a more striking illustration of the ignorance of India, its condition and its affairs, which prevails among so many people in England than the fact that such a usually well-informed and careful journal as "Truth," admitted to its columns the extraordinary screed to which we referred the other day.

Infamous Assertions

But if such ignorance is culpable in the case of English papers like "Truth" and the "Morning Post," what is to be said of certain papers in India which have greedily seized upon the material supplied them by English papers in order to indulge their passion for the belittlement of Indian loyalty and Indian efforts, and to attack the Government of India? We are glad to see that "The Pioneer," which seemed at one time tempted to philander with the malignants, has now lifted its voice in protest and declares that nothing could be more unjust than to make the admitted blunders of the latter stages of the Mesopotamian campaign an excuse for reckless and envenomed attacks against the Government of India and to assert that the authorities in this country have deliberately adopted a policy of "neutrality" during the war. The Allahabad journal continues:—

> Not the slightest acknowledgment is made by these self-righteous critics of the great services rendered by the Indian Administration to the cause of the Allies from the very outset of the war, nor is any allowance made for the tremendous strain which a war of this magnitude was bound to put on the by no means unlimited resources of the Government of India. Instead the public at Home are being regaled with such infamous assertions as that while "India is rolling in wealth," "the Indian Government cannot afford the money to buy a tin pannikin with which to moisten the parched lips of a dying Tommy." When statements of this sort are freely made, the persons responsible for them have surely gone beyond the limits of all legitimate criticism and it is to be hoped that the Government of India will represent to the Secretary of State the feeling of strong resentment which this wild indulgence in vituperation is arousing in this country.

A German Delusion.

Among the delusions which the enemy has of late sedulously cultivated is that he may soon bring about the end of the war with a peace satisfactory to himself, by creating an atmosphere of suspicion between the Allies based on the circulation of false rumours as to secret understanding with one of them,—especially Russia. It is merely a fresh illustration of the old adage of a drowning man catching at a straw. No one has ever been imposed upon by this patent device. The categorical denial made by the Russian Premier in a telegraphic message to the Russian Ambassador in Paris of "the absurd rumours of secret Russo-German negotiations with a view to separate peace" would therefore seem unnecessary. It, however, serves an important purpose. By reiterating Russia's irrevocable decision to fight the common enemy beside her brave Allies unfalteringly, it strengthens the unshakeable determination of the latter to continue the struggle till victory is finally secured and, to a greater degree, it helps to expose more vividly the precarious position of the enemy.

Foreign Affairs and the Reichstag.

Insufficient attention has been paid to the efforts of the Reichstag to obtain some measure of knowledge and control of foreign affairs. Various proposals were discussed in mail week by the Budget Committee, the most important Committee of the Reichstag. One of these was to set up a special committee on foreign affairs. Another was to extend the powers of the Budget Committee and to authorise it to sit even when the Reichstag was prorogued. The Foreign Secretary,—it may be noted,—admitted the need of keeping the Reichstag more fully informed, and in the end the Budget Committee (apparently with the approval of the Government) resolved that the Government should make more extensive use of it and authorise it to sit during prorogation.

A New Move in Education.

Lord Haldane's address to the Association of Technical Institutions in London in mail week, a summary of which appeared in our issue of Saturday, attracted a good deal of newspaper attention. The speech was only one of a series which he has been giving in different centres all over the country. His purpose is to arouse all who are interested in education to the vital importance of a new national system as part of the commercial war against Germany after the war. He is now devoting almost all his time and thought to this subject, which he considers is the most urgent national need in the difficult and critical generation that is to follow the war. Whatever Lord Haldane may have said in the past, it is obvious that his spiritual home is Scotland. In his address he quoted with enthusiasm the example of crofters in the Hebrides, who were so keen about education that they were sending their sons and daughters to a secondary school in Stornoway, from which they passed to the mainland and became doctors, ministers, teachers, and lawyers. He mentioned the case of one mud cottage in the Hebrides that had produced three Masters of Arts, one with first-class honours. This, he added, was the kind of spirit we want to get into our workshops, and it means nothing else than a national system of education,—that is, of complete education. In this educational campaign of his, Lord Haldane is not beating the air. The Government, it is believed, is making many arrangements for domestic policy after the war, and before the year is out important measures will be taken in connection with education.

GREAT WAR SALE.

THE PRIVATE VIEW.

The Great War Sale, the most ambitious organisation ever attempted in the history of Bombay, has been in contemplation for so many months that it was felt that five short days were all too brief for the undertaking. The whole of the exhibits to be offered by auction and to be given away in the lucky bag lottery being ready for the opening day, the popular desire of a "private view" was complied with. So the Town Hall and adjoining gardens were visited by many hundreds of people yesterday afternoon, at a modest entrance fee which must have made an appreciable increase to the funds.

In the Town Hall itself are all the smaller articles which are to be sold by auction. The larger ones, such as motors and carriages, are at the back. One could not recognise the dull old place, so splendidly has everything been set out. Along the walls are priceless carpets, wonderful skins and beautiful pictures. Below, on counters, is the most variegated collection imaginable, from sporting accessories to household goods. In the middle furniture of all kinds is tastefully displayed.

What arrests the eye first here is M. de Laszlo's celebrated portrait of Miss Gladys Cooper. Wonderfully true in colouring and composition, it is a painting which any connoisseur would be proud to possess. This is being raffled separately, tickets being obtainable at ten rupees each.

Below stairs, behind the Hall, the most remarkable exhibit is the skeleton of an enormous whale. What value it will be to a private individual it is difficult to surmise, but it will probably be the subject of keen competition on account of its curiosity.

A little way further along, past the side-shows, is the great feature of the Sale,—the Monster Lucky Bag. It is often said that one cannot get new sensations these days. Cannot one? All who entered this fairy enclosure yesterday were overwhelmed with them. Perhaps they had coupons in their pockets which to-day will enable them tremulously to pick out envelopes. And inside those envelopes may be magic numbers. Think of it! Any of the wonderful things in this building may be theirs to-morrow! And yet they looked at everything cautiously; indifferently, indeed, so as not to tempt the god of luck with too eager supplication. To-night many will be put out of their suspense, for at 4-30 the Governor opens the Bag, and after that moment the masses may see what Fate has in store.

In the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, which were not open to the public yesterday, are refreshment enclosures, a theatre and, most attractive of all, an enormous Japanese stall, only awaiting the moment for the turnstiles to click.

It will be a most wonderful day to-day. Let us say no more in anticipation. All Bombay,—one nearly said all India,—will be there. Just follow the directions plainly printed in every prominent position and there need be no crowding. The organisers have provided for immense throngs and nothing need be feared for the complete success of the Sale and the enjoyment of every single visitor.

ADVANCE TOWARDS MONASTIR.

FRESH BRILLIANT CAPTURES.

ALLIED SUCCESSES IN MACEDONIA.

BARAKLI, PROSENIK AND KUMLI TAKEN.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A British despatch from Salonika says:—After artillery firing on the Struma we attacked and captured Barakli. Then we attacked again and drove the enemy out from Prosenik and Kumli.

We are now consolidating the positions. Our artillery stopped the counter-attacks. We took 31 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRANCO-SERBIAN ADVANCE ON CERNA.

RIDGE NORTH OF IVEN STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 18.

A French official message from Salonika says that the British on the left of the Struma have captured Kavakli.

The French and Serbians are advancing successfully in the Cerna region. A division, after a desperate fight, stormed the ridge north of Iven in the Cerna loop and repulsed three counter-attacks.

The French and Serbs further west stormed a monastery and hill in the direction of Jaratok.

The cavalry captured Negotin north-east of Kenali.

Four-hundred prisoners were taken on the 15th instant.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRANCO-RUSSIAN PROGRESS TOWARDS MONASTIR

COMPLETE FAILURE OF ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A Serbian official message says:—Enemy counter-attacks have completely failed and the Bulgars have withdrawn to the river Bistritza.

We have taken 300 prisoners.

The French and Russians have occupied three villages in the direction of Monastir.

The Serbs have taken 3,900 prisoners since the 10th instant, 1,000 of whom are Germans. We have captured 71 guns since September 14th.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

APPROACHES OF KARINA REACHED.

SERBIANS STORM A HEIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 18.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—

On the left bank of the Struma the British repulsed at Barakli a violent Bulgarian counter-attack.

East of the Cerna, the Serbians have captured trenches on a depth of 800 metres.

In the bend of the river, the Serbians stormed a height north-west of Yven. The Bulgars and Germans lost heavily.

On the Monastir plain we have progressed towards Monastir reaching the approaches of Karina.

BRITISH ADVANCE POSTS PUSHED FORWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

A British message from Salonika says:—We have consolidated the ground gained in the Struma Valley and pushed forward our adanced posts. We successfully bombed an encampment north-east of Serres.

HEAVY BOOTY CAPTURED ON CERNA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

A Serbian official announcement says that the fleeing enemy on the Cerna left all his equipment, numerous machine-guns and rifles and enormous quantities of cartridges and stores.

VENIZELIST TROOPS IN ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Nov. 19.

The Greek Nationalist troops co-operated with the British in the occupation of Damumaia and captured 400 Bulgarians.

ROYALISTS AND VENIZELISTS.

ENTENTE PROPOSAL FOR NEUTRAL ZONE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Reuter learns that the Entente proposal for a neutral zone between the Royalists and Venizelists in Greece has been accepted in principle.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HOW KENALI WAS TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

A communiqué issued from the French headquarters at Salonika says that the fighting for Kenali was very desperate, the men being up to their necks in mud and water. During the night following the capture the enemy made strong counter-attacks and recovered a portion of the trenches but early in the morning abandoned the whole front line retiring upon Bistritza. The retirement was discovered at dawn when the Russians advanced to assault the village where the enemy had resisted desperately the previous afternoon. They found the trenches empty and realized that the counter-attack on Kenali was designed to cover a withdrawal elsewhere.

BATTLES IN ROUMANIA.

ENEMY REPULSED IN PREDEAL REGION.

ROUMANIANS EFFECTIVELY BOMBARD RUSTCHUK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A Roumanian communiqué states:—We have repulsed violent enemy attacks in the Predeal and Dragoslavele regions with heavy losses.

We have been compelled to withdraw slightly in the direction of Teniciulesti in the Alt valley and of Stafanesti in the Jiul region, where, however, we attacked on the wings and repulsed the enemy with serious losses.

We effectively bombarded Rustchuk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

A SLIGHT RETIREMENT IN ALT AND JIUL VALLEYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A Russian communiqué says:—The enemy has occupied the village of Liresht in the Roumanian Kimpolung region. The Roumanians have evacuated the village of Turgujiu in the Jiul region.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ROUMANIANS YIELD LITTLE GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

A Roumanian communiqué states that in the Dragoslavele region the Roumanians attacked and drove back the enemy in the centre and on the right wing making appreciable progress and taking 300 prisoners.

Fierce fighting continues in the Alt and Jiul Valleys. The Roumanians have yielded a little ground. There has been no change elsewhere.

ENEMY'S GRADUAL DISLODGMENT FROM CONSTANZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

A telegram from Petrograd asserts that the enemy is being gradually dislodged from Constanza.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN PROGRESS ON DANUBE FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

A Russian communiqué states that persistent enemy attacks continue in the Alt and Jiul Valleys. We are continuing to make progress on the Danube front.

ARRIVAL OF LARGE GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

KAISER ORDERS THAT "ENEMY MUST BE DESTROYED."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

A telegram to "The Times" from Bukharest says large German reinforements have recently arrived. Two new divisions are operating in the Jiul Valley, commanded by General von Knobensdorf, who was last mentioned west of Lutsk.

The Germans in the Aluta Valley are commanded by General Kneisel. The 41st Prussian division has been replaced by the 11th Bavarian division in the Jiul Valley, and has received orders from the Kaiser saying that the enemy must be destroyed.

It is reported that Hindenburg Falkenhayn and Mackensen have conferred at Belgrade.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIA'S IRREVOCABLE DECISION.

TO FIGHT TILL FINAL VICTORY.

SEPARATE PEACE RUMOURS OFFICIALLY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 18.

The Russian Premier telegraphing to the Russian Ambassador in Paris denies the "absurd rumours of secret Russo-German negotiations with a view to separate peace."

He says that Russia intends to fight the common enemy beside her brave Allies unfalteringly till final victory. No hostile intrigue will weaken Russia's irrevocable decision.

"RUSSIA WILL FIGHT TO THE END."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.

In the Duma the Minister of War detailed amid great enthusiasm the enormous increase in Russia's output of munitions since January 1st, 1915. He declared:—"We must and shall conquer. No power on earth is capable of conquering Russia."

The Minister of Marine repeated that the war would be waged to the end. He took his place at the side of the Minister of War, whereupon members rushed from their seats and surrounded the Ministers cheering frantically.

M. Roditcheff said that such profound and useful words had rarely been spoken. The army, he continued, will fight to the end. The Duma desires nothing else and has only assembled to further that object.

RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF STATE.

THANKED BY TSAR FOR ITS PATRIOTIC RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 16.

The Tsar in a telegram to the Council of State, thanks them for their unanimous decision to sacrifice everything for the sake of final victory.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PRUSSIANISATION OF POLAND

RUSSIAN PROTEST APPLAUDED BY ALLIED PREMIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

M. Briand and Mr. Asquith have jointly telegraphed to the Russian Premier warmly applauding the Russian denunciation of Germany's violation of international law and treaties by claiming to create a Polish State and levy an army and rejoicing at the emphatic renewal of the Tsar's promise of Polish autonomy.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

VISCOUNT GREY'S SPEECH ON WAR.

COUNT BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ON CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.

Addressing the Reichstag Committee on Viscount Grey's recent speech regarding the origin of the present war, Count Bethmann-Hollweg reiterated the charge that the act which made the war inevitable was the Russian mobilisation. England, he said, knew that this step made further waiting impossible for Germany. Russia would never have decided upon mobilisation unless she had been encouraged by England.

Referring to the projected establishment of an international league to preserve peace after the war, Count Bethmann-Hollweg said that the cry of the world for agreements to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe would be so strong that it must lead to a result. Germany would honourably co-operate in seeking a practical solution, but the principle of free development must prevail at sea as well as on the Continent before an international peace union could be formed.

He reiterated that Germany was waging a defensive war against the policy of isolation. The war would limit England's strength, but whatever England's strength, it was predestined to fail before Germany's unconquerable will to live.

BRITISH PUSH ON ANCRE.

7000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ADVANCE NEAR BUTTE DE WARLENCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that 7,000 prisoners have now been collected.

The latest attack was a successful little enterprise, when the Australians and others captured 300 yards of trenches south-east of Butte de Warlencourt.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HOSTILE TRENCHES HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

General Haig last night reported:—prisoners captured by us since the 13th instant total 6,190.

We heavily bombarded hostile trench lines in the neighbourhood of Loos and Hulluch.

Our aeroplanes bombed two important junctions on the enemy's lines of communication. Five enemy machines have been brought down and five damaged. Three of ours are missing.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

General Haig this afternoon says:—Our position has been advanced north-east of Beaumont-Hamel and north of Beaucourt. The enemy heavily shelled Beaumont-Hamel and Hebuterne. We successfully raided a redoubt north of Ypres.

OUTSKIRTS OF GRANDCOURT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

General Haig's communiqué last night said:—Despite storms we advanced our front north and south of the Ancre chiefly south where we have reached the outskirts of Grandcourt. We took 258 prisoners.

Eight enemy aeroplanes have been driven down. Three of ours are missing.

COMPARATIVELY SMALL LOSSES OF BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, Nov. 17.—An American correspondent at British Headquarters says, since August the defenders' casualties on the Somme have exceeded these of the attackers by between 25 and 50 per cent. This reversal of accepted proportions is attributed to the superiority of our artillery, the number of our aeroplanes, increased skill of our soldiers and adoption of the "Tanks." The latter are believed to have caused 20,000 casualties.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AN UNEXPECTED ASSAULT.

GERMAN PLANS DISCONCERTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The advancement of the British left wing after being so long held, has greatly disconcerted the German plans. Information now to hand indicates that the German high command had reached the conclusion that the Somme movement had expended itself. Statements in the English papers confirmed this view. The enemy appears to have considered the moment opportune to reinforce the Roumanian front and attempt a new offensive before the winter. A reshuffle of divisions occurred, but the sudden and unexpected assault by the British on the Ancre disconcerted the whole plan and caused the troops once more to flow to the Somme.

Correspondents at the front tell a story of 400 Germans hidden underground who surrendered on the British demand to find that their captors were one officer and sixteen men without any support at hand. The German officer immediately began to incite his men to turn on their guard. The British officer understood German and warned the prisoner officer to desist. The latter disregarded the warning and the prisoners showed signs of getting out of hand whereupon the British officer shot him. The remainder of the prisoners at once became amenable and were led quietly as prisoners to the camp.

One correspondent says that the scenes of confusion sketched in Von Arnim's recently captured criticism of battle management were reproduced behind the German lines, when the British barrage cut off Beaumont Hamel. The Staff took hours to discover the extent of their loss and dared not institute an effective counter-barrage for fear of raking positions not yet taken. Our accurate ranging of roads and communication trenches behind the area attacked prevented the sending of messages telling of the urgent need of artillery support. The enemy is now some 1,800 yards in front of what was his second main position. He is digging and wiring as best he can under a continuous bombardment in the hope of making out of the fragmentary trenches and craters, a line that will at least hinder the British attack on the next defensive position.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

BOMBS MUNICH.

SAFELY LANDS IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 18.

Last night's communiqué said that nothing of importance had occurred on the whole front except a lively artillery duel in Saillisel region north of the Somme.

Captain Beauchamps, ascending at eight in the morning, flew to Munich, arriving there at noon. He bombed the station as a reprisal for German bombardments of the open town of Amiens, crossed the Alps and landed in Italy, 12 miles north of Venice. He covered 438 miles.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH AERIAL SUCCESSES

FIFTY-FOUR FIGHTS IN AMIENS REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 17.

This afternoon's communiqué reports relative calm on the whole front.

Two enemy aeroplanes have been shot down in our lines. The aviators were taken prisoners. Fifty-four air-fights have occurred in the Amiens region.

Second-Lieut. Guynemer has brought down his 21st enemy machine and Lieut. Heurteaux his 13th.

French aeroplanes dropped over a ton of bombs on the railway station and works at Eschsuralzette in Luxemburg and on aeroplane sheds at Tergnier.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SIX ENEMY AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 18.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—On the Somme front the weather has been bad and the night was calm. Six aeroplanes have been brought down there.

GERMAN AERODROMES AND NAVAL WORKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 19.

Last night's communiqué reported that a German attack east of Berny south of the Somme had been repulsed by artillery and grenades.

A French air squadron dropped 157 bombs on the German aerodromes at Golancourt and Griselles. Twenty-two British seaplanes dropped 180 bombs on the electricity and naval works at Ostend on the 17th inst. Zeebrugge was also bombed.

OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN BOMBED.

DAMAGE TO ESSINGEN STEEL WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Admiralty announces that aeroplanes and seaplanes dropped a considerable weight of bombs with good results on the docks and shipping at Ostend and Zeebrugge this morning. The machines returned.

Details of the raid by sixteen British and French aeroplanes on October 25th show that the bulk of Essingen works at Hagendingem, where steel and big guns are produced, will be unworkable for a considerable time.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

LORD MONTAGU'S TRIBUTE.

"UNPARALLELED LOYALTY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, writing to "The Times" with reference to the tendency to blame the Government of India indiscriminately for alleged shortcomings, says it is sometimes forgotten how much India has contributed towards the war and how she is now consequently handicapped in many ways. India, moreover, has shown a loyalty unparalleled in history. The satisfactory situation, he says is due to the Government of India, to wells of courage and wisdom of the great Indian princes and to the patient silent work, sometimes under great difficulty, of thousands of devoted military and civil servants of the Crown.

He recalls some of India's achievements in the war and says the greater part of the credit is due to Lord Hardinge. Much is due to the wise rule of Lord Chelmsford and the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, especially Lord Willingdon, whose popularity and energy are admirable and Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir George Ross Keppel.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

ESCORTING AMERICAN TUG SUNK IN COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW LONDON (Connecticut), Nov. 17.

The Deutschland returned to port owing to collision with the escorting tug, which was sunk. Seven of the tug's crew were drowned. The damage done to the Deutschland is not stated.

The Deutschland's cargo is valued at two million dollars. It comprises rubber, nickel, zinc, silver bars and Embassy mail.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

OWNERS OF SUNKEN TUG CLAIM DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEWHAVEN (Connecticut), Nov. 19.

The owners of the sunken tug have instituted action for 12,000 dollars damages against the Deutchland for colliding with the tug.

MESOPOTAMIAN EXPEDITON.

FEEDING CONTRATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that he was not aware that the firm of Meyer had contracted to feed the first Mesopotamian Expedition, but he had no information regarding the contracts placed in India.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The British captured three important positions after artillery firing on the Struma viz., Barakli, Prosenik and Kumli—all of which were consolidated.

The French captured Kavakli on the left of the Struma. They are advancing in the Cerna region with the Serbians.

French cavalry captured Negotin, north-east of Kenali.

The latest telegram says that the French have reached the approaches of Karina.

The Roumanians yielded a little ground in the Alt and Jiul Valleys.

The Russians are continuing to make progress on the Danube front.

Near Sarny the Russians shot down a super-zeppelin, capturing the crew.

The Russian Premier denies the "absurd rumours of secret Russo-German negotiations with a view to separate peace."

Heavy fighting is reported at San Marco where the Italians have so far repulsed three determined enemy attacks.

The British advance on the Ancre continues. So far 7,000 prisoners have been captured. The latest attack gained about 300 yards of trenches south-east of Butte-de Warlencourt.

A French aviator bombed Munich, crossed the Alps and safely landed in Italy.

BRITAIN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

DRASTIC ACTION FORESHADOWED.

APPOINTMENT OF FOOD CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

During a debate in the Commons on the food question to-day Mr. Runciman stated that the strain upon Great Britain in 1917 would be primarily as regards food but the strain from the same source in Austria and Germany would be more severe.

He foreshadowed drastic action against the use of sugar for luxurious purposes and for preventing unreasonable profitmaking in potatoes and also the appointment of a Food Controller to co-ordinate the activities of the departments and committees on the subject.

To-morrow an Order in Council would enable the Government to proceed against persons who wasted or destroyed food. This would prevent some farmers from giving milk to pigs. The Government would decide which articles should and which should not be used and would also have power as regards the sale and distribution of articles and market operations preventing cornering like the recent attempt in the tea market.

Mr. Runciman said that the British shipping losses since the war amounted to two and a quarter million tons. He saw no reason why we should not produce half a million in the six months ending December.

The Government was largely buying Australian wheat and we were giving wheat shipping assistance to France and Italy. The War Office would specially consider the demand for labour by English farmers who were planting wheat.

Mr. Runciman said that the British regulations were particularly applicable to flour. The whole white flour would not be milled in future but much so called offal would be retained.

Sir Edward Carson remarked that the House had expected even more drastic proposals.

Mr. Wardle, representing the Labour Party, welcomed the proposals, but criticised the Government for not organising the food supplies earlier.

Sir Stephen Collins demanded drastic treatment of the drink question.

Mr. Bathurst thought that the proposals would terrorise Germany more than anything since military compulsion. He suggested the prohibition of fancy bread, cakes and puddings.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money urged that shipping should be rigidly restricted to the transport of food and necessaries.

The debate on Mr. Runciman's proposals was adjourned. They were generally very favourably received.

NO DISSENTIENT VOICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

There is not a dissentient voice to Mr. Runciman's proposals. The papers generally are of opinion that he might have gone further. The fact that Mr. Runciman said that his proposals were only the first instalment is regarded as indicating that the rationing of the population is contemplated.

There is some criticism of the absence of proposals to encourage home growing of food by guaranteeing farmers minimum prices.

The appointment of the Food Controller is expected immediately Mr. Asquith returns to the House. Meanwhile the Board of Trade exercises the powers.

It is officially stated that the retail cost of food has increased by 78 per cent since the beginning of the war.

HINDENBURG ON GERMANY'S TERRIBLE CRISIS.

FOOD DEPARTMENT AND AGRARIANS DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A telegram from Amsterdam says a letter from Hindenburg to Bethmann-Hollweg, which has been published in Germany, declares that Germany is facing a terrible crisis and that great changes are necessary to overcome it.

The letter denounces the failure of the Food Department to feed adequately the munition workers, the greed of the agrarians in refusing to give up produce, and the sluggishness of officials who do not realise that this is a war of life and death. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WHY SIR SAM HUGHES RESIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.

Sir Sam Hughes resigned at the request of Sir Robert Borden who considered, *inter alia*, that Sir Sam Hughes was assuming functions exercisable by the Government collectively.

The ex-Minister says that he will continue his military work, especially recruiting.

ITALIAN FRONT.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT SAN MARCO.

ENEMY'S COSTLY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

An Italian official announcement reports that heavy fighting continues at San Marco.

We repulsed three determined night attacks, but the enemy renewed his attacks in the morning and after intense artillery bombardment succeeded in taking a trench. Otherwise, he was decisively driven off with heavy loss.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SNOWFALLS HAMPER ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

An Italian official statement reports bombardments of the line and advanced points on the Carso. A strong enemy attack yesterday was driven back in disorder westward of Bertojbizza. Heavy snowfalls are hindering operations elsewhere.

AUSTRIANS FALL BACK.

FEVERISHLY FORTIFYING NEW LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, Nov. 17.—According to the "Central News" Austrians have evacuated Kostanjavica and established a new supply centre at Temnica, less than four miles north-west of Comen. They are feverishly fortifying a new line passing east of Kostanjevica and 14 miles longer than the old.

An Italian official statement says we have reoccupied the trenches evacuated on San Marco and repulsed a surprise attack. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

APPEAL TO U. S. FOR ACTIVE INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

The Belgian Minister here has appealed to the State Department for active intervention regarding the Belgian deportations.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN PIRACY.

MORE NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK OR BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The following steamers have been sunk.—British, F. Matarazzo; American D. A. Davidson; Norwegian, Ullvang. Toridal and Vega; Greek, Styliani-Bebts and Joannis; Italian, Giovanni.

The Danish barque Villak has been burnt by a submarine. Thirty-two of the crew and sixteen passengers of the Vega have been landed.

The Dutch steamer Midsland, bound for Newcastle, has been taken to Zeebrugge by a German submarine.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

The Danish steamer Therese and the British steamer Trevarrack have been sunk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LAS PALMAS, Nov. 19.

The Portuguese sailing ship Emilia has been torpedoed. The crew was saved.

The Portuguese steamer Machico, formerly the German steamer Colmar, is missing and it is feared that she has been sunk by a submarine.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS.

GENERAL SMUTS THANKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Reuter's special correspondent with General Smuts says that the latter, in thanking the troops which are returning to South Africa, hopes that they will help to maintain a South African contingent in Europe.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

An official despatch from East Africa says that the enemy attacked and invested on the 8th instant a small British post at Malangali but a column from the Ruhudje river attacked the enemy in the rear defeating and dispersing him.

DOUBLE-INCOME TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Messrs. Farmer and Company, Australian merchants, have decided to remove their headquarters from London to Sydney to avoid the double income-tax.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDENTURED LABOUR.

TOTAL ABOLITION URGED.

DESPATCH TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

SUGGESTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The "Gazette of India" publishes this morning a despatch from the Government of India to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India dated 15th October, 1915, of which the following is the concluding portion:—

In his despatch of 3rd January, 1913, Lord Crewe stated that the Indian national sentiment against the stigma laid on the race by the existence of the indentured system ignored the advantages to the labourers themselves. We have attempted to show that the economic advantage gained by the coolie, while actually serving under indenture, is not so great as is often supposed, and that the real benefit which he gains from emigration arises after the close of his indenture period from the opportunities then before him of purchasing or leasing land, or setting up in business and making himself a position as a settler. But whatever may be the extent of the economic advantage arising from the emigration of indentured labour, the political aspect of the question is such that no one who has at heart the interests of British rule in India, can afford to neglect. It is one of the most prominent subjects in Indian political life to-day and its discussion arouses more bitterness perhaps than that of any other outstanding question; for, Indian politicians, Moderate and Extremist alike, consider that the existence of this system which they do not hesitate to call by the name of "slavery" brands their whole race in the eyes of the British Colonial Empire with the stigma of helotry. How, they ask, will a European Colonial ever admit us into the fellowship of citizens of the Empire when he knows the men of our country and colour can be purchased for five years for five shillings a week?

DEBATES IN COUNCIL.

It is firmly believed also in this country, and it would appear not without grave reason, that the women emigrants are too often living a life of immorality in which their persons are, by reason of pecuniary temptation or official pressure, at the free disposition of their fellow recruits and even of the subordinate managing staff. The feelings which these beliefs engender are strong. As far back as 1910 when moving a resolution in favour of the abolition of indentured labour in Natal, the late Mr. Gokhale mentioned the unanimous feeling of his party and of the Indians in South Africa that indenture should be abolished everywhere. A further debate on the general question took place in 1912 when the resolution, brought forward by the same gentleman, though defeated, had the support of every Indian member of the Imperial Council. It is unnecessary here to trace the arguments brought forward in the mover's eloquent speech which are recorded in the debates of the Imperial Council and are still used by Indian editors and politicians. The Government speakers, on the other side, admitted the existence of certain abuses which it was believed could be largely remedied but pressed the economic advantages to the coolies emigrants and denied that the indentured system could rightly be entitled slavery.

Indian public opinion has strengthened and grown more articulate since the debate of 1912. While the favourable impression created on our minds by Lord Sanderson's report on which our defence of the system in 1912 was mainly based, has been considerably qualified, as has been indicated in the earlier paragraphs of this despatch, by the information which has subsequently been elicited by Messrs. McNeill and Chimmanlal. On receipt of Messrs. McNeill and Chimmanlal's report we invited the opinions of Local Governments on its recommendations and on the general question whether indentured emigration to the colonies should be continued, the greater number of the Governments consulted have submitted their opinions and we append copies of the letters.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Although the report favoured the continuance of indentured emigration while its recommendations referred only to the measures necessary for improving that system it is noteworthy that the opinions of the Governments of the United Provinces, Madras and the Central Provinces (that of the latter Government conveyed in a memorandum by Sir B. Robertson, the Chief Commissioner)—the provinces which provide, practically speaking, all the indentured recruits that emigrate to the colonies to which this despatch relates, unanimously testify to the necessity of putting an end to indentured emigration altogether. The opinion of the Assam administration is much to the same effect in that they suggest the replacing of indentured emigration by a system of state-aided but presumably free emigration.

The Bombay Government have no very decided views on the maintenance of indentured emigration, which does not, however, directly concern them, as the Bombay Presidency sends practically speaking no emigrants to the colonies. We have still to receive reports from certain other provinces. These however have little immediate concern with the question and there are strong reasons for indicating our own attitude on this urgent and important question without further delay.

TOTAL ABOLITION URGED.

The feeling in India against indentured emigration has in no way diminished since the discussion of 1912 but has indeed gained force owing to the labour trouble in South Africa two years ago. We would also again point out that now that we have abolished in India what was considered by a large section of intelligent public to be an abuse it is becoming increasingly difficult for us to defend the retention of a similar system for the benefit of the Colonies. We are of opinion that the moment has now arrived to urge his Majesty's Government to assent to the total abolition of the system of Indian indentured labour in the four British colonies where it still prevails and in Surinam and thus to remove a social stigma which is deeply resented by educated public opinion in India and exposes to hostile criticism the Government of India and his Majesty's Government, in the sanction which they lend to a system entailing much unhappiness and moral degradation amongst certain classes of a population dependent on their care and protection.

We can well understand that his Majesty's Government with their heavy preoccupations during the course of the war may prefer to postpone the final settlement of the question till after the conclusion of peace but in the meantime to facilitate the preliminary discussions, which will have to be undertaken with the colonies interested, we desire to submit the following preliminary suggestions on the general outlines of a scheme which in our opinion affords the most hopeful solution of the difficulties, which we have pointed out, while causing as little disturbance to colonial interests as is compatible with the maintenance of our obligations to the classes of the Indian population concerned. It is quite clear that the mere abolition of indentured emigration, a course which implies the refusal to allow any emigrant to leave the country under a contract, will not be sufficient. The result of this would be that recruiters would induce coolies to go without any agreement, but by the grant of advances or by fraud, and the coolies on their arrival in the colony would be wholly at the mercy of its laws and might be compelled to work out the advances which they had received, or were alleged to have received by the local labour laws with which the Government of India would have greatly weakened its powers of interference.

A RACIAL STIGMA.

The mere abolition of indentured emigration, while it would remove what is in India considered a racial stigma, would not do away with the morally undesirable features of the coolie life in the colonies or with the abuses of contract recruiting in India, and yet these are stains from which British administration in India ought to cleanse itself. The introduction of a system of recruitment on *Sardari* or *Kangani* lines would, we admit, present difficulties in the case of distant colonies. It would be costly to arrange for the continuous voyage under proper conditions of small parties of coolies and the system must in any case be freed from the bonds which the receipt of advances and the Ceylon Enticement Law attach to the *Kangani* system. We think, however, that such difficulties can and should be met. One of the best features of the last mentioned system is the possibility which it holds out of improving the present abnormal sex ratio with its attendent evils, the removal of which is, in our opinion, an absolutely essential condition of whatever new system be introduced to take the place of indentured emigration. The system might be financed by the colonies through a tax on coolie-cultivated estates or coolie-products. There is no need for the individual planter to pay for the individual coolie and so be led to consider that he has a right of property in him. The coolie should be at liberty to serve whatever master he chose, while if he desired to return to India he would be called on to pay some share of the cost of his repatriation, a share which might vary with the nature of the circumstances and with the length of time he had served. The prospects of free emigration are not at present very hopeful except so far as the Mauritius figures are concerned the figures for free labour emigration during the past three years have been as under in 1911-12: British Guiana 19, Jamaica nil, Trinidad 62, Fiji 16, Mauritius nil; 1912-1913: British Guiana 6, Jamaica 2, Trinidad 88, Fiji 54, Mauritius 840: 1913-14: British Guiana 4, Jamaica nil, Trinidad 49, Fiji 8, Mauritius 794.

AN IMPROVED KANGANI SYSTEM.

It would appear then, on the whole, that an improved Kangani system under which a coolie was not bound by the receipt of advances or by the local law to serve on a particular estate with a proper sex ratio and confined to approved colonies offers of the most promising results. The present system of inspection, shipping, and sanitary regulations would have to be maintained. There is no doubt that the change, especially the insistence on a proper sex ratio, would lead at any rate at first to a considerable falling off in the number of emigrants, but after all it is not the duty of the Government of India to provide coolies for the colonies but to insist that those who go there shall do so under conditions which are not repellent to the educated Indian opinion and which give the emigrant himself a chance to live a decent life under proper conditions and to develop into a more desirable class of settler than the man who at present leaves the coolie barracks of Fiji sugar estates at the expiry of his period of indenture. By a policy on these lines India will surely offer a more acceptable contribution to the cause of Imperial progress and unity than by a blind compliance with demands for the continuance of an evil system.

CONGRESS AND MOSLEM LEAGUE.

JOINT CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The joint conference of the All-India Congress Committee and the Reform Sub-Committee of the All-India Moslem League met together in Calcutta yesterday and to-day in the rooms of the Indian Association. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea presided. Out of fifteen members of the Madras Congress Committee twelve attended including Mrs. Besant. From Bombay five members and from the United Provinces eight including Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Punjab was represented by Lala Harikissenlal. The Central Provinces sent two. There was no Hindu member from Behar. The Hon. Mr. Mazrul Haque and Mr. Hasan Iman represented Behar and Dr. Mehta represented Burma. Sir Rash Behari Ghose and the Hon. Bhupendra Nath Basu with almost all other members of the Bengal Congress Committee were present. Prominent among the Moslem League members present were the Hon. Messrs Wazir Hassan, Fazlul Huq, Rasul Nawab-ali Chowdhury, Yakub Hussain Reza Ali, Ali Nabi and Abul Kaseem.

The draft of the All-India Congress Committee's scheme of reforms prepared in Allahabad at Easter together with the scheme of reform prepared by the Moslem League at their meeting on Thursday last, was placed on the table for consideration of the Joint Conference. There was unanimity of opinion regarding the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council, the expansion of the Supreme Legislative council to 150, major Provincial Councils to 125 and minor provinces to 50 and 75. It was agreed that the Councils should have a majority of 4/5 elected members. In all Executive Councils half the number should be elected Indians.

Most of the time of the Conference was taken up with the question of the strength of Moslem representation in various councils. A settlement was arrived at regarding most of the provinces. Certain points of difference were not adjusted and it was agreed to leave them for settlement by the Congress and the Moslem League when they meet in Lucknow in December next.

DEATH OF AN EX-CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

PANDIT BISHAN NARAYAN DHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 19.

Pundit Bishar Narayan Dhar, ex-Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the next Lucknow Congress, died here to-day.

Pundit Bishan Narain Dar was born in 1864, in the district of Bara Banki. He belonged to a very respectable Kashmiri family of Lucknow. While at Lucknow Canning College, his taste for English literature and political philosophy created in him a desire to go to England to complete his education; but in those days foreign travel was regarded as something irreligious, and it was difficult for the Pundit to obtain his parents' consent. He entered Middle Tempie, and was called to the Bar in due course and returned to India after a period of three years. During his stay in England he did much public work on behalf of India. On his arrival a question arose among the Kashmiris as to whether the Pundit should be readmitted into his caste or not; the result of the discussion was that the community was divided into two sections, "Dharam Sabha" and "Bishun Sabha."

Pundit Bishun Narain Dar attended, for the first time, the third session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras in 1887, and his speech on that occasion was much appreciated. Ever since then the Pundit took a keen interest in Indian politics, in spite of continued ill-health. He presided at the United Provincial Conference held at Bareilly in April, 1911, was elected President of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1911, and had he lived he would have welcomed the delegates of the Lucknow Congress as chairman of the Reception Committee. Last year he was elected to the Imperial Council at a bye-election but did not seek reelection owing to ill-health. The Pundit was a practical social reformer, and a great advocate of free and compulsory education. He was an eloquent speaker and a powerful writer. His poems in Urdu are much admired by the Urdu-reading public.

NEW AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15.

The reconstitution of the Cabinet was due to the Federal Parliamentary Labour Caucus split. The portfolios of Defence and Navy remain unchanged.

A new party with the title of Official Labour has been formed composed of 19 Senators and 24 members of the House of Representatives. There are now three parties in the House of Representatives and none is able to govern alone.

THREE YEARS IN THE ARCTIC.

THRILLING NARRATIVE BY AN EXPLORER.

AMONG THE SHORT-LIVED ESKIMOS.

Mr. George H. Wilkins, a member of the Stefansson Arctic Expedition, has reached England after more than three years spent in the Arctic, mostly among the Eskimos of Victoria Island, Banks Land, and the northernmost coast of Canada.

In an interview with Reuter's representative Mr. Wilkins, who is an Australian, and is now going to join the Navy, described some of his experiences.

He joined the expedition as photographer, but at one time or another he has commanded the three small vessels of the expedition. He has done many thousands of miles of sledging, sometimes accompanied by only a single Eskimo, and, developing into a naturalist, has collected a large number of birds and mammal specimens from the Parry Archipelago, a region entirely uncovered hitherto by the naturalist.

Mr. Wilkins spent a considerable time among the so-called Blond Eskimo, whom Mr. Stefansson discovered on a previous expedition. They are quite untouched by Western civilisation, and their habits and customs are essentially primitive. They are not a long-lived race, and fifty years is perhaps the normal span. Human life is very little valued amongst them, and what civilised people class as murder is regarded as a more or less harmless eccentricity.

A KNIFE MADE AND TRIED.

Visiting a camp where he had made friends with an Eskimo a few months before and not finding him, Mr. Wilkins inquired after his health. He was told that the man was dead, and the manner of his death was this. One day the deceased came across a member of the tribe fashioning a knife out of the copper which is found in this region. He chaffed him, it appears, on his want of skill. "You don't know the first thing about making a knife," he said, in effect. The artificer said nothing until he had finished his work, when, remarking, "I think it is a pretty good knife," he plunged it into the breast of his critic.

The Eskimo have a keen sense of humour, and this incident was much appreciated.

There is a ceremony of marriage among these Eskimo, and apparently the number of a man's wives is limited only by his capacity to support them. The regular price for a wife is a rifle or twelve months' hard labour in the service of the prospective bride's family.

It is only rarely that a rifle can be obtained from the Indians to the south, and the price paid for it, in skins, practically represent a year's activity in hunting. Some of the more opulent Eskimo possess three wives. One is chosen for her personal attractions, another for her prowess as a hunter and fisher while the third does the house work.

CANNIBALISM.

Some of the tribes are not above the suspicion of cannibalism, and there is a case now pending in which two Roman Catholic missionaries were killed and parts of their bodies eaten. But the arm of the Canadian Police is long, and it has been stretched out even to these remote limits, and has taken the culprits in charge. They, however, do not in the least understand the enormity of their offence.

Though the Stefensson Expedition has not achieved all that it set out to do valuable results have already been accomplished. In the Bathurst Inlet, according to Mr. Wilkins, enough copper has been found to make the expedition an economic success, and there is water power available there during at least six months of the year for working the crushing mills. On the purely scientific side eight tons of specimens, besides valuable photographic and phonographic records have been brought back to Ottawa.

Mr. Wilkins parted with Mr. Stefensson in April last, but he heard from him in May by a letter brought by the returning support party. He was then travelling on the north-west coast of the new land which he discovered in June, 1915, which has already been described. He proposes to explore this new land and to discover how far it extends. He will not return until next spring, and no news of his adventure can reach civilisation until the summer of 1917.

SUPER-ZEPPELIN FELLED.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE THE CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.

Near Sarny the Russians have brought down a super-Zeppelin capturing the crew of 16, three guns, two machine-guns and six hundredweight of bombs.

THE NIGERIAN SALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Nigerian sale realised a total of £382,685. The buyers were mostly Liverpool firms.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF AN APPEAL

"NOT GUIDED BY SOUND JUDICIAL DISCRETION."

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

RASUL USMAN ADAM v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. W. Smart, District Magistrate of Panch Mahals.

The facts are briefly these:—

In January, 1916, certain brass plugs and copper pipes of railway engines were found missing from the Godhra Railway Station yard. On investigation in May the same were found in the market at Godhra in the shop of one Punjalal, a dealer in old wear. The broken pieces were in bags along with other old stuffs which Punjalal alleged he had purchased from one Motilal who in turn said he had purchased in part from the accused Rasul and the rest from accused No. 2, who was acquitted by the trial Magistrate.

The defence of the accused was that it was illegal to try him along with accused No. 2, when the properties sold by him and accused No. 2 to Motilal were different and the transaction being different there ought to have been a separate trial. There was nothing to show that he had knowledge that the said articles were stolen property. That it could not follow that the property alleged to be with Motilal as purchased from the accused, did contain the very articles. That in any event the accused acted in good faith since he had purchased and sold the articles in the open market. The trying Magistrate overruled these pleas and convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused made an appeal to the District Magistrate of Panch Mahals., who dismissed the appeal summarily.

Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment said:—

"This is a small case which has occasioned considerable difficulty and some loss of public time. These disadvantages are, I think, due to the course which was pursued by the learned District Magistrate of Panch Mahals when the appeal was presented to him. The course adopted by the learned Magistrate, was the summary dismissal of the appeal, no judgment being written and no word being recorded to intimate the grounds upon which the dismissal was based.

Now there is no doubt that the law as it stands does not require the writing of any judgment when an appeal is dismissed summarily. I cannot, therefore, say that the District Magistrate in this case ought to have written a judgment, though I sincerely wish that he had done so. I wish it, because the result of his not being so is that these proceedings must be still further extended.

The applicant before us has been convicted on two charges of voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

MAGISTRATE NOT VERY FAMILIAR WITH ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The conviction was held before the Second Class Magistrate of Godhra, a gentleman, named Mr. R. M. Desai, who, I am sure, conducted the trial with all care and industry. But it is obvious that the trial Magistrate is not very familiar with the English language, and his judgment is unnecessarily prolix and somewhat difficult to follow. The facts themselves are by no means clear, nor is it apparent why the trial Magistrate relied upon the evidence of Motilal to whom the stolen property was first traced in order to convict the present applicant. The entry in Motilal's book of account does not in terms specify this particular property, and it is apparent that Motilal would have a very pressing motive to get rid of the burden of explaining his position on any terms which might seem possible.

There are other points of difficulty connected with the facts of the case, and there is one legal objection which also seems to require consideration. But all these difficulties whether of fact or law, have received no consideration from any Court superior to the trial Court. It is not properly within our power to deal with facts. For we are not a court of appeal, but a court of revision. The jurisdiction to deal with the facts lay with the District Magistrate, and, as I have said, he has unfortunately availed himself of the power conferred upon him to dismiss the appeal summarily. I cannot but think that in the circumstances of this case, though the power was with the District Magistrate, his use of it in these special facts was not guided by a sound judicial discretion. It is now incumbent on us to see that this applicant be heard fully on his appeal.

ORDER SET ASIDE.

We must, therefore, set aside the order of the District Magistrate of Panch Mahals and refer the appeal to the District Magistrate of Kaira in order that this latter Magistrate may hear and decide the appeal after hearing both sides. This prolongation of such a simple case is in my view extremely to be regretted. But the responsibility for it does not lie with us. The applicant will remain on his present bail.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

32-16—585-15—Edg G W and Co, Haridas Ranchhhordas and anr v The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

40-16—25-16.—Wadia G and Co., Bai Ratanbai, widow v. Sha Dhanrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, Dubash and Co., Part heard.

41-16—153-15—Dikshit D and P, Shrinath Jasrup & ors v Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm, Motichand & D.

S. C. 42-16—728-16—Merwanji K & Co, Ramdayal Jamnalal a firm v Messrs. Nityanand Umanand a firm, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DISMISSAL.

968-15—Little and Co, Messrs Balli Brothers a firm v The Anchor Line (Henderson Brothers Ltd), Crawford B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

549-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hukamchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R, Part heard.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell and Ez.

887-16.—Bhimji & Co., Verji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devichand & ors Surajmal and Co.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Samchandre Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.

568-13.—Amin and D, Gajanan Jaydayal, a firm v. Badrinarayen Nathuram, Tyabjee D & Co.

943-16—Mulla & Mulla, Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, a firm v. Messrs. L. H. Blomenstok & Co., a firm, Matu J & M.

981-16.—Captain & V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Saleh Mahomed, & anr v. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Matu J & M.

871-16.—Captain & V, Rasiklal Maganlal v. Bhagwandas Maganlal, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

248-16—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Prince Mirza Mehdi Husain Mirza, Amin and D.

939-16—Jeh M and S, Kapurchand Seshmull and Co a firm v Jethaji Lakhoji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

210-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Laxumibai widow v Tokarsey Dewji, Motichand and D, Part heard.

214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji and anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.

1102-15—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs. Doongersey Uersey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan & ors, Judah and S.

1159-15.—N. C. Dalal, Chandulal Ulamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand & D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baboo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai, widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

41-16.—Captain and V, Kashibai, widow v. Nemchand Juthabhai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Craigie B & C, Captain & Vaidya, Little and Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors Daphtary F and D.

607-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisinghai Mohonlal Dalal v. Mulchand Jekisondas & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matu J & M Abdulla Allarakhia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji

174-16.—Vachha & Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, v. Fatma Begum.

1450-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj & anr, Matu J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D & Co., A. H. Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

1096-14—Khan L and M, Kunjvehari Govindrao Joshi v Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and ors, Manecklal and Co, Forbes and Co, Unwala P and P. For postponement.

THE ARAB STEAMERS LD. AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to ventilate the grievances of the shareholders of the above Company who have to seek resort to your valuable columns once more.

The old history has not been forgotten, the embers have not been reduced to ashes, no explanations to the shareholders with regard to the management of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., are forthcoming and their accounts still remain to be explained by them, but in the meantime they have come out with a new demand, *viz.*, to charge to the Company as agents what their predecessors were not entitled to charge for the past period.

The following resolutions, which the Agents' firm headed by the Hon. Mr. J. Wardlaw-Milne, proposes to place before a meeting of the shareholders, notice whereof has been issued in blank and wherein the dates have been filled subsequently in hand for reasons which the worthy Chairman of the Company will no doubt explain, speak for themselves:—

(a) "That the agreement, dated the 17th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen entered into between The Arab Steamers, Limited, and Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, hold the office of Managing Agents of the Arab Steamers, Limited, be amended so as to express the correct intention thereof in the following particulars, namely:—(a) that Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, as carrying on business in Bombay are and from the seventh day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen are to be deemed to have been the Managing Agents of the Arab Steamers, Limited, and that for the purpose of such Managing Agency, Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay, are to be deemed to be and from the beforementioned date are to be deemed to have been a separate and distinct entity from Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, carrying on business at Calcutta or elsewhere, so that Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, carrying on business in Calcutta or elsewhere, may be appointed by the Managing Agents as the Agent or Agents of the Arab Steamers, Limited, at any port or ports (other than Bombay) within the limits of the Empire of India or beyond such limits, under and in accordance with the provisions and upon the terms contained in clause 4 (10) of the said agreement of the seventeenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and fourteen; (b) that Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay, as the Managing Agents of the Arab Steamers, Limited, are entitled and from the said seventh day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen are to be deemed to have been entitled to remuneration upon the basis of the commission at the rate named in clause 2 (1) of the said agreement of the seventeenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and fourteen calculated upon the total gross earnings of the Arab Steamers, Limited, including freight on animals and goods, passage money and otherwise and also the gross proceeds of the sale of any vessel or vessels the property of the Arab Steamers, Limited, irrespective of any commissions, brokerages or other payments or allowances paid or made to Agents, shippers or brokers, in Bombay or elsewhere; and (c) that Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay, as the Managing Agents of the Arab Steamers, Limited, are entitled and from the said seventh day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen are to be deemed to have been entitled to pay brokerage to any person, firm or company whomsoever or whatsoever, either in the United Kingdom or in India, in connection with the sale of any vessel or vessels the property of the Arab Steamers, Limited, or the purchase of any vessel or vessels for the Arab Steamers, Limited. And the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorized in due course hereafter to complete the revised agreement for carrying the abovementioned amendments into effect, the draft of which revised agreement embodying such amendments has already been prepared and is now laid before the meeting, so that such revised agreement shall supersede the said agreement of the seventeenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(b) "That the following article with the correct dates filled in therein be substituted for Article 101 of the Articles of Association of the Company, under the heading 'Management of the Company':—

'101. Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its registered office in Calcutta, as carrying on business in Bombay, and the successor in business or assigns of Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, shall be the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms, provisions and conditions set out in the revised agreement approved by the Special Resolution of the Company passed on the day of and confirmed on the day of 1916, whereby it is amongst other things expressly provided that for the purposes of the said Managing Agency, Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay, shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct entity from Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, carrying on business at Calcutta and elsewhere; and the Directors are hereby authorised to, and shall, when called upon so to do, complete the said revised agreement on behalf of the Company.'"

If the Agents want all that is embodied in the said resolutions why not convene a meeting for the purpose of passing a resolution that the shareholders should for the veomen services rendered by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, to the sons of Mahomed make free gift of Koweit, Baherein, Hedjaz and Jeddah and the shareholders do discharge out of their own pocket all the liabilities of the Arab Steamers, Limited. Arabs can well afford to do it since they have selected King Stork in place of King Log.—Yours, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 17th November, 1916.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 4th November, are more by Rs. 3,40,39,804 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-16.

Malarial Fever and BODILY WEAKNESS

The Certain and Incomparable Strengthener is Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

The great strength-giving power of Dr Cassell's Tablets makes them an ideal restorative in malarial fever and dysentery, and the bodily weakness and exhaustion which follow. They give strength to fight the disease, and so cut short the attack. Take them on the first indication of illness and you will be spared much suffering. As a preventive they are unequalled. They tone the nerves and so thoroughly build up vitality and resisting power that the danger of attack is reduced almost to vanishing point.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets put new life and vigour into weak, worn-out people. They nourish the system, enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and create that vigour and fitness which makes life a joy. Take two to-night and note how well you sleep, how much fresher and brighter you feel in the morning. Take a course of them and health and fitness will soon be yours. Weakness, depression, stomach troubles, kidney ailments will disappear, and sound health and brightness be yours again.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are prepared from purest selected ingredients of proved restorative power; their incomparable efficacy has made them the most popular remedy in the world for

Nervous Breakdown | **Nervous Debility** | **Stomach Disorders**
Nerve Paralysis | **Sleeplessness** | **Wasting Diseases**
Infantile Paralysis | **Anæmia** | **Vital Exhaustion**
Neurasthenia | **Kidney Weakness** | **General Debility**

and as a protection against Malaria, Dysentery, and infectious complaints.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and take no substitute. Sold by Chemists and Bazaars in all parts of India at As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, the larger size being the more economical.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Britain's Greatest Remedy

Free Sample.
Send 2 Annas in stamps for postage and packing to J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303, Bombay, and you will receive a generous free sample.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *Ner-Vigor*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London, London.

K. D. Master

High Class Tailor and Shirt Maker.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Has engaged a thoroughly efficient European Cutter with many years' Home and Indian experience in Civil and Military Tailoring.

All Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan Gentlemen can with every confidence place their orders for any Garments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address: **Grant Road.**
(Opposite London Hotel,)
BOMBAY.

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL USE

YE, CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY!

Guard the efficiency of labour you employ against whatever cause that mars it. If Malaria be the trouble, do not hesitate, but use without delay SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the only CURE for Malaria and Fevers. Remember cheap medicines like cheap labour ultimately prove the dearer Squibb's is not only effective but prompt in its effects. Hence, it minimizes the cost of medicine, the loss of labour and the duration of suffering. It is useful alike in the home, in the office or in the workshop.

MADON SONS & CO. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

BEAUTY THAT IS LASTING

Wonderful Results of New Toilet Cream.

A LADY cannot preserve the natural beauty and youthful softness of her skin without adopting some toilet aid. And the best aid is Ven-Yusa Creme-de-Luxe, because it is a *natural* preparation.

The purifying and vitalising oxygen which Ven-Yusa contains literally bathes not only the outer skin, but the tissues underneath, as the cream is gently rubbed over the face, neck or arms.

It is because Ven-Yusa acts beneath as well as on the surface of the skin that it yields unique benefits, and creates a beauty that is lasting.

Thus Ven-Yusa is the ideal face cream which every lady must use daily.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

* Only price R. 1 per jar, at Chemists, or from The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

What ?

The Best Medium

To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal

is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months

For East Bengal men

abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes

Is the Herald,

Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.

Free samples.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor Bombay

WOOLLEN CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

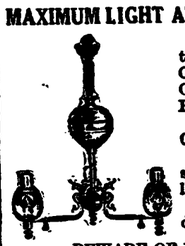
We manufacture Carpets of any design and quality.

A variety of our ready-made stock can be seen at our shop.

A visit to our shop is sure to please you.

AHMEDABAD WOOLLEN CARPET DEPOT
Kalbadevi Road,
Opp. the Cinema.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokey Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night,

In more than 50 different styles,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP

FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.

Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.

Complete Lamp Rs. 5

Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. 12

fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.

HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT,
Abdul Rehman St. near Market, BOMBAY

Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Chemists,

beg to announce the public that they are the Sole Agents and Wholesale and Retail distributors of the following world-renowned remedies :—

Dr. McPhael's Nervo-Vitalo Pills

The world's greatest tonic. The most powerful pick-me-up and a permanent cure for Paralysis and other nervous diseases. It is an established fact that these pills are compoundedof the best harmless drugs in the world and guaranteed to possess what they claim to be. If proved failure, money refunded after a complete course trial.

Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Depressive feelings, Bloodlessness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, and such other Nervous diseases are guaranteed to be cured in six bottles.

Try a course. **PRICE Rs. 3 per bottle, three for 8/4 and six for Rs. 15.**

Dr. Carl's Ague Specific.
The best cure for Malaria and Ague, Plague and other Fevers. Try a bottle. As. 12 per bottle.

Throatlets.
The original antiseptic, stimulating and expectorant throat, chest and lung lozenges for coughs, colds, and asthma. Price As. 12 per bottle.

Stanley's Nervitogen.
The greatest of all tonic syrups. Has no equal for low vitality, run-down feeling and anaemia. Rs. 2 per bottle.

Rhamnine.
The Ideal Laxative.
Best for dyspepsia, sluggish and torpid liver. Try a bottle. Re. 1.

Tropical Pills.
Formula of Dr. Plateau of Paris. The finest tonic for ladies. The best cure for all the complaints special to ladies; and no one should be without it. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

The abovementioned world-renowned remedies are obtainable from all Chemists in India or from Sole Agents:

M. T. MADON & Co., 24-26, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. Telephone No. 2628.
Catalogues sent free on 3 annas Postage.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will perceive the special advantages offered by advertising in the . . . .

Sunday Chronicle

We are prepared to quote for space and position on

Home, Literary and Art or Sporting pages.

The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.

Frontispiece of Sunday "Chronicle" of 17th September, 1916.

ADVT. MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"
Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W D Bradshaw, Field Artillery.
Captain N Brickmann, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J H Burgoyne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Stewart, Liverpools.
Lieut W F H Tidswell, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W Astley, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut S McI Bolton, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W C Clemitson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A W Cunnison, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E S Dalton, York and Lancs.
Lieut A W Fletcher, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H L C Francombe, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut C Graham, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Hamilton, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A B Harwood, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut A W Henley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Hignett, Suffolks.
Captain G D Hill, Hussars.
Second-Lieut D A Lowe, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut W F Mair, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J E Moseley, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C B Rawlins, Field Artillery
Major M R Strover, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G W Towell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Trimble Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Ward, Flying Corps.
Lieut Colonel W J Woodcock, Lancs Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Captain R Kirk, Cheshires.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut L B Jones, Lincolnshires.
Second-Lieut F J Ritchie, Lincolnshires.
Second-Lieut C W Spicer, Lincolnshires.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J G Bowles, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F P Kane, Flying Corps.
Captain C M Ridley, Essex.
Second-Lieut C B Rodd, Devons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut K G Perry, Sussex.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G Buckton, East Yorkshires.
Rev A W M Cassan, Chaplain.
Major E M Conolly, Field Artillery.
Lieut F R Curtice, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B Dalrymple, Cameronians.
Captain R S Ellis, Field Artillery.
Lieut R C Fausset, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A M Finlayson, South Lancashires.
Captain O T Frith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Gilham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Glen, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C K Gregson, Londons.
Second-Lieut V H Hawkins, Manchesters
Second-Lieut K F Heany, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Higgs, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G C Holt, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W Huntriss, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut A Jackson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C Jones, Northumberlands.
Lieut C N Jones, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A W N McKenzie, Camerons.
Second-Lieut T Y K Mayrs, Irish Rifles.
Lieut W Miller, Field Artillery.
Lieut W C Neild, Essex.
Second-Lieut J D O'Brien, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A H H Oliver, Lancasters.
Lieut-Colonel F W Parish, North Staffords.
Lieut-Colonel C M C Rudkin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A D Sutherland, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R B W Vinter, Worcesters.
Lieut K G Williams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R K Wright, Bedfords.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut J S Blackie, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W J Angus, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut T M Johns, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut S W Mann, Flying Corps.
Lieut G H Nicholson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Wynn, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut E Burton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D S Cairns, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut A T Eason, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Gray, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F W Griffiths, Middlesex.
Lieut H F Mase, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Pinkerton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F D H Sams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut M H Strange, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut K E Tulloch, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D M Wainwright, Flying Corps.
Captain R E Wilson, Hampshires.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. A O Coggin, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E Fricker, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. D MacLean, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. H Phillips, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W H C Strange, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E H H Turner, Welsh Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut. C H G Lushington, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. E C Jacks, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L Beaumont, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. S H Bedford, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A L Evans, Suffolks.
Captain G B Foulkes, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F O Kemp, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E Auckland, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H S P Blair, Cornwallis.
Second-Lieut. C E W Brown, Essex.
Second-Lieut. F W Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. T H Graham, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. T Green, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H Hess, Middlesex.
Captain H Mathewson, Medicals.
Lieut. A D W Scott, Field Artillery.
Captain W M Stewart, Devons.
Captain A Tait Knight, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. G C R Atkinsons, East Lancashires.
Lieut. J D Ferguson, Essex.
Second-Lieut. W H Gunning, Hampshires.
Captain C Stephenson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. M L Studdy, Northumberlands.
Lieut. W Van Gruisen, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. J Hill, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A W R Ashworth, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. G Barrett, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J S Bewis, Manchesters.
Lieut. D W Bennett, Lancasters.
Lieut. R W O J Bruce, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. J M Hill, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. J H Lowrie, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. S A Lynch, Irish Rifles.
Captain C G Mangles, Hussars.
Second-Lieut. A N Montgomery, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J B Oldfield, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. S K Parry, Dublins.
Lieut. F C Phillips, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. R J Rogers, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. E F Sellars, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. R H Stonnill, Lancasters.
Captain W A L Thorne, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W G Trend, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut. R W Vine, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R W Waghorn, West Kents.
Lieut. S H Willmot, Service Corps.
Captain W S York, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut. H A Parkinson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. V C Witham, East Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. H G Michie, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J C Page, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R F Pepper, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. F H Bowyer, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C Elphinston, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. F A A Hewson, Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H W Potter, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. J V Bowring, South Lancashires.

KILLED.

Captain O H Brown, Suffolks.
Captain C N Cory, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. A B Hare, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. R Harrison, Londons
Second-Lieut. P J Heckford, Garrison Art.
Captain J P Hodgkinson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E G Joyce, Suffolks.
Lieut.-Colonel J C Stormonth-Darling, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. R V Surr, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. L W Vallence, Field Art.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R L Osborne, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. F C Fanganhel, Londons.
Second-Lieut. R Turner Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C R Ward, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Captain F G C Ashmead-Bartlett, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R Banks, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A F Bewley, Field Artillery.
Lieut C A Carter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Corbishley, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Cornford, Gordons.
Second-Lieut P S Covne, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C D Crofts, Field Artillery.
Captain C G Elkington, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W H Goold, Worcesters.
Captain G R Grant Medicals
Second-Lieut. E C Griffith, Field Art.
Second-Lieut. T Knight, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. L Lovey, Gloucesters.
Captain J K McNair, Field Art.
Captain T U B Owen, Warwicks.
Lieut. and Adjutant W S Ponsford, Field Art.
Second-Lieut H A Price, Somersets.
Lieut. R W B Rongban, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. A E Towse Field Art.
Second-Lieut. F W Tomlinson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. A S K Webb, Northumberlands.
Lieut. G H Wood, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. L T Tracey, Field Art.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J Boyd, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. J O Knight, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W S Glegg, King's Royal Rifles.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The following names of British Officers appear in casualty list No. 246, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Engineer-Lieut. F W. Nairn, R.I.M.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. H. W. R. Hamilton, R.E.

Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competiive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes. No advance in prices.

Major Drapkin & Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

NICOLAS SARONY & CO'S

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

THE "GREYS"

Every Officer smokes "Greys" but your other customers need not wait for their commission before beginning.

Push Greys—it pays; you will say: "Second to None as a good Seller' Your customers will say "Second to None as a Smoke."

Sarony's Virginia	No. 20 in tins of 50 Ks.	2	6
" "	No. 10 " " "	1	10
Greys "	" " "	1	8
Laurel	" " "	1	6
Hyde Parke	" " "	1	4
Federal Gold Flake	" " "	1	2
Imperial Navy Cut	" " "	1	0

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Storm and Rain-proof

SHADOWLESS LAMPS with latest improvements For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Light

Illustrated Price List Free.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori opns the dyke gates and floods the island and in the general rush to escape the flood kidnaps Golden's six-year-old daughter Margery. Twelve year's later in New York a Masked One calling himself "the Hammer of God" rescues an eighteen-year-old girl from the cadet Casavanti, to whom Jules Legar has delivered her, and takes her to the home of Enoch Golden, millionaire, whence she is recaptured by Legar. Legar and Stein are discovered by Manley Golden's secretary, setting fire to Golden's buildings, but escape. Margery's mother fruitlessly implores Enoch Golden to find their daughter. The Masked One again takes Margery away from Legar. Legar loots the Third National bank, but again the Laughing Mask frustrates his plans. Legar sends Golden "The Spotted Warning," demanding a portion of a chart of the Windward island. Margery meets her mother. The chart is lost during a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen.

SEVENTH EPISODE.

"THE HOODED HELPER."

Margery Golden's serenely self-willed Aunt Agatha disliked animals almost as much as she disliked mysteries. And about her tranquil Cedar home she felt were transpiring events altogether too inexplicable to remain long to her liking.

So when Hannah, the plump but less practical-minded caretaker of that erstwhile abode of tranquillity, tremulously announced that a stranger in a yellow mask had left a bright-colored parrot, answering to the name of Tito, at the door for Miss Margery, the bird in question was viewed with open disfavor, and Margery was subjected to many disturbing interrogations.

None of the gilr's answers proving satisfactory, however, her firm-willed maiden aunt proposed that they proceed with their interrupted game of "Preference." But a green parrot's instinct and enigmatic cry of "Look out for the Iron Claw" proved in no way consistent with so tranquilizing a game, and the owner of the house finally and firmly commanded the departing Hannah, who "slept out," to carry the disturbing creature off to her own cottage for the night.

This Hannah did, with much mumbling, and deposited it in her chicken coop.

There Tito would have spent a quiet and uneventful night, in all likelihood, had not a certain mildly-predacious negress answering to the name of Jemima Watson, returned all but empty-handed to her suburban home. For one of the by-products of this dusky lady's activities as a scrub-woman was the gathering of those trifles which find their way to the waste baskets and refuse cans of office buildings. And her only harvest, on this occasion, was a half portion of a time-yellowed code chart and map, which had blown from the dizzy balcony of the Central Tower building, Rastus Watson, Jemima's lord and master, flung the sheet of paper down on their kitchen table in disgust when it was placed before him as the extent of a day's "pickin's."

Now, Rastus, who was of much portlier frame than his spouse, was a firm believer in the efficiency of forced feeding. And since the day's harvest had been a lean one, and the larder showed disturbing signs of emptiness, that plump-bodied negro possessed himself of a worn gunnysack and announced his determination of acquiring a few pullets while hunger ran high and the moon swung low. Instinct combined with fate to lead Rastus by the nose, take him stealthily over the backyard fence of the aforementioned Hannah, and from there to the door of the padlocked coop. If in the excitement of the moment the lightness of one bird tossel into the bag escaped his attention; it was perhaps due to the haste with which he had to make off with his prisoners. He was blinking cautiously about, to make sure the coast was clear, when a voice startlingly close to his own portly carcass called out with a sudden warning:

"Look out for the Iron Claw!"

"How's dat?" was the answering cry of the tingling Rastus.

"Look out for the Iron Claw!" repeated the voice so close behind him.

"Wha—what iron claw?" demanded the sweating Rastus.

"I'll get you!" announced the bodeful voice behind him. And at that threat utter and unreasoning panic seized the terrified Rastus, who, with a throaty bellow of agony, charged across a newly-dug garden and bounded like a rotund jack rabbit down a moonlit alley bordered with shadowy fences.

At the end of this alley Rastus plunged through a narrow gate, and charged bodily into the peaceful beer-garden belonging to the roadhouse of one Antonio Dibello, where sat four men in quiet conference about one of the little iron tables well out of public ken.

These men showed prompt resentment at this unheralded interruption to their talk. But as the parrot, with its head thrust through a hole in the gunnysack, repeated its shrill cry of "Look out for the Iron Claw," these men rose in a body to their feet. Their leader, who in even the dim light from the garden lamps showed himself to be a one-armed man with a strangely-scarred face, sprang for the terrified negro. Rastus, however, was in no mood for either interruption or argument. He merely emitted a whoop of reawakened terror and headed for home.

There he burst in upon the astounded Jemima and collapsed with a quavering groan of exhaustion. But before Jemima could either understand the nature of his ailment or investigate the contents of his gunnysack, a second and even more violent irruption took place. Legar and his men dragged the quaking and gasping Rastus to his feet, shoved him into a chair, and snatched up the gunnysack. From it they took out the loudly-protesting green parrot and wonderingly examined it.

"Where did you get that parrot?" was the quick demand of the man who wore an iron hook where a hand ought to be. Rastus merely wheezed and shook in the legs and showed the whites of his eyes. It was indeed, several minutes before he was so much as awakened to the fact that he was not in the grip of the law. But once convinced of that fact, he became voluble enough in his protestations to oblige the "white gen'l'men" with any information they desired. He even led those white gentlemen back to the neighborhood of Hannah's chicken coop.

So engrossed were they in their discoveries that they thereupon paid scant attention to Rastus himself, who took advantage of that diversion to disappear.

There were certain phases of that hurried pursuit, however, which had not entirely escaped the attention of a circumspect stranger who had motored casually about the quiet streets of Cedarton earlier in the evening. Aunt Jemima Watson, in fact, had scarcely recovered from the shock consequent upon the sudden invasion of her cottage when she discovered herself confronted by still another stranger. And the fact that this stranger wore a yellow mask did not add to her immediate peace of mind.

"All I want to know, my good woman, is where those men are taking your husband."

"Dey's takin' him back t' whar he done got dat bird," explained the negress. The stranger started for the door. Then he stopped, dead short. For lying overlooked on the floor, close beside a battered water bucket, he caught sight of a familiar-looking oblong of yellow paper. In another moment he had possession of it.

"Where did that paper come from?" he demanded. For he knew that it was the long-sought Golden chart which he held in his hand.

"Dat done come from mah offus sweepin's," explained the other. "But mah Rastus allows it hain't even wuff a green tradin' stamp!"

"Your Rastus may be right," was the stranger's quiet reply. "But it's worth this much to me." And Aunt Jemima found a ten-dollar bill thrust into her astonished pink palm. "That is yours, my good woman, if you do just one thing, and do it quickly. I want you to go to the sheriff's, wake him up, and get him to the house where that woman called Hannah works. Tell him to get there in a hurry, and to bring his men, or there'll be murder done in this village before the sun rises!"

The man in the yellow mask waited for nothing more. A minute later he was off, running shadowlike through the darkness. Shadowlike, too, he approached an ivy-bowered bungalow in which three women were quietly playing "preference" in the light of a green-shaded reading lamp. But the man in the mask, preferring to leave that peaceful game undisturbed, stole quietly in through the back of the house, locked himself in a small room above stairs, and there adroitly but quickly made a facsimile of the map.

Before that map could be completed though, strange, events were already transpiring directly beneath where he sat. For Margery Golden, glancing up from her game, stared idly into the old-fashioned mirror of bevel plate facing her from the opposite wall. And peering in at the window reflected in that mirror she saw a bearded face seamed with an unmistakable scar.

She did not scream aloud, as her first impulse had prompted, but she sat staring down at her cards, trying to study out the dilemma which confronted her. For the face she had seen was Legar's.

The move she quetly decided upon was to call the strangely reticent chauffeur of her strangely elusive deliverer and ask him to make ready for an immediate flight to the city. She watched that chauffeur as he threw on a heavy bear-skin coat and cap, wound a muffler about his neck, and started for the garage. She watched him as he stepped out into the darkness. Then the bear-skinned figure became the center of strange and unlooked-for activities, for it was plain that several men, lurking there in the darkness, had sprung upon him. It was equally plain that they lost little time in overpowering him, for before the startled women could rise from the card table they found that home of peace invaded by a group of audacious-eyed ruffians headed by Legar himself.

The latter bowed ironically to the white-faced girl as he confronted her. His advance towards her, though, was interrupted by the suddenly renewed struggles of the chauffeur, who as he tried to break away from his captors, called loudly for help. Legar, looking nonchalantly about, crossed to a door, swung it wide, and saw that it opened into a closet.

"Throw that grizzly in here until he learns how to keep quiet!" was their leader's crisp command.

"And now, my girl, I guess it's your turn again!" was his next sinister exclamation.

At the same moment that these words were spoken still another unexpected intruder entered the room. Only this time it was the oddly interruptive figure of that man of mystery known as the Laughing Mask.

"Not a move from any man here!" he cried out as he faced that threatening circle, gun in hand.

It was Legar himself who stepped back a pace or two, closely watching the automatic.

"Before we start any shooting around here," the Laughing Mask calmly suggested, "I want just a word or two, Legar, with you. I know what you're after. You want Golden's portion of a Windward Island chart. Well, I have that chart, and I have it with me. But there is no reason why women should be dragged into this fight. So the first thing you have to do, if you want that chart, is to allow Margery Golden and her mother here to return quietly to the city with my chauffeur and return to-night!"

Legar's lip curled.

"And then you'll as quietly hand me over the paper, I suppose?" he scoffed.

"I'll hand you over the paper," agreed the Laughing Mask, for above all things he knew it was necessary to play for time.

"The gun and the map, together," was the prompt demand.

"And then what?" inquired the Laughing Mask.

"Then you wait in this closet until I make sure it's the map I've got," announced the audacious Legar.

"I await your decision, gentlemen, in the jury room," mockingly announced the latter as he stepped into the closet.

Quick as a shot Legar shut and locked that door.

"We've got him, whatever his game is!" he announced as he darted across the room to the green-shaded lamp and placed the sheet of yellow paper down on the card table close beside a second piece which he had already drawn from his pocket.

"By God, I've got it!" exulted Legar.

"Let out that driver in the bear skins first," he commanded, "and if that fool in the mask tries to move, plug him one."

He handed the automatic to one of the men and motioned to him to unlock the closet door. Then he ordered the chauffeur to step out.

"Now, you beat it with these ribs, and beat it quick!"

That chauffeur had not taken six steps across the room before a sudden cry broke from one of the men standing close beside the card table.

"Your map's gone!" was the bewildering message that fell on Legar's ears as he leaped to the table side. The man in the bear skins at the same moment stepped out through the door.

"That guy gave you a copy, a fake copy done in disappearing ink."

Legar gave one glance. Then, with an oath, he leaped for the closet door, flung it open, and sprung bodily on the masked figure, dragging it out to the light as he tore away the band of yellow that covered the latter's face.

"That's the chauffeur!" cried one of the men. "They switched makeups in that closet, and the main guy's got away!"

Then came a sudden trample of feet, a chorus of shouts and the charge of armed officers of the law through the house. For the sheriff had at last arrived.

Legar, knowing what that meant, with one sweep of his hooked arm flung the green-shaded lamp from its table, jumped through a window and vanished from sight.

THE SHELL OF DECEIT.

Margery Golden, all things considered, was once more in very excellent spirits. There were even moments when young David Manley considered those spirits as both deplorably and disturbingly excellent.

For the girl's happiness, he felt assured, was due to the presence of young Count Lugi da Espares.

He had come, as more than one impoverished young nobleman had come to America, to dispose of those canvasses and curios which, if they had not once graced his own ancestral halls, had at least been conscientiously made, on the far side of the Atlantic, after models bearing every earmark of the authentic. And one of the treasures which he had succeeded in disposing of to Enoch Golden was a full suite of medieval Japanese armour, complete even to the long-bladed Kagisaki dagger and grotesquely fashioned metal face mask.

That leering metal face David Manley had hated from the first moment he saw it in position at the far side of the somber Golden library. The ugliness of that metal monstrosity, in fact, seemed accentuated by the soft-toned canvas painting which stood immediately behind it

"Just what do you see to like about that thing?" he somewhat brusquely inquired. The girl's face grew serious.

"That leering metal face makes me think of the Laughing Mask, and now I'm almost certain I know who this Laughing Mask is."

"Who?"

"Count Luigi da Espares himself!"

"I don't believe it!"

"Yes, but listen: Quite by accident yesterday, when we were having tea together, a yellow domino dropped from his pocket. He was confused and seemed unwilling to make any real explanations about it."

"Even a count could afford to invest in a ten-cent domino," was Manley's retort.

"Isn't it beautiful?" she asked as she swung the armor about. "You see it is quite open in the back. The count says they were made that way because they were worn only by heroes. And a hero must always be brave enough to stand facing his enemies!"

"Well, swing it round then, for I'm its enemy all right! I hate the thing!"

Three hours later he was peremptorily summoned to the billiard room, where he found Enoch Golden in slippers and dressing gown feverishly pacing the floor. Manley stared interrogatively down at the paper which the older man held in slightly tremulous fingers.

"It's another of Legar's Spotted Warnings!" explained Golden, in a voice heavy with apprehension.

"Did you speak to Da Espares about this?" Manley asked.

"No. Da Espares went to bed an hour ago."

"And Margery?"

"Margery is with her mother."

"Are you sure?"

"They were there thirty minutes ago."

"But are you sure?"

"Yes; I saw them."

"Then the first thing to do is to make sure that she is still safe."

Yet hurried as Manley's flight was through that quiet house, he took time to circle about to his own room and there thrust an automatic pistol into his pocket. Then he called Celestine, who was promptly sent to investigate Margery's boudoir. She returned with the disquieting report that the girl was not there.

Manley, with a sinking of the heart, continued his search through the lower regions of the house. And he did not breathe freely until, quietly opening the side door into the library, he caught sight of Margery herself, in a narrow-backed Jacobean chair, bent low over a book which lay open on her lap.

She sat clearly outlined in the bright fulcrum falling over her carelessly-posed body, leaving her in a luminous shower from the single wall light, which she had left turned on immediately above her. This silvery shaft of light brought out the beauty of her heavily-massed hair; it brought out the tender lines of the white throat and neck, the wistful girlishness of the slender figure. Then Manley for the first time noticed that she was sitting directly in front of the suit of Japanese armour. He could see the polished metal of that armour flash venomously in the strong sidelight.

As he stood there, clinging to the portiere and continuing to stare at those two strongly-divergent figures, he found something almost hypnotic in the virulent brightness of the polished metal. Then a gasp of incredulity burst from his lips. For as he stared at the metalled hand holding the long-bladed dagger, he saw, or thought he saw, that hand slowly raise, as though some miracle had endowed its insensate links and plates and vambraces with life. Then the very blood in his body seemed to curdle with sudden horror, for now there was no doubt about it. The mailed hand holding the glimmering knife-blade above the softly-breathing girl was slowly but surely being lifted, higher and still higher. And in another moment, Manley felt, it would surely strike.

Quick as a flash he caught the automatic from his pocket, swung it up, and trained the barrel on the glinting high lights along the mailed fist. Then he fired.

There was a muffled shout of pain, a short scream of terror from the startled girl, and answering calls from above-stairs as the uproar echoed through the midnight house. But to all of these Manley paid scant attention. With ten steps he had crossed the room. Then he flung himself on the suit of mail, twisting it about and sending it toppling from its stand. But one glance showed it to be empty. The framed canvas that stood behind it he jerked from the wall. Then an exclamation of wonder burst from his lips. For, in the wainscoting at each side of where the canvas had hung he discovered two holes cut, not a yard apart, and sufficiently large to admit of a man's arms being thrust through them. And as he saw them, and began to batter on the dark-wood wainscoting with his heavy pistol-butt, he realized what had taken place.

Some enemy, secreted behind that wainscotting, had thrust an arm into the metal shell of an arm holding the dagger, and had lifted it to strike down the girl so close beside it. And that enemy, Manley resolved as he battered down the panel and crowded his way through into a narrow passageway, he would discover and capture or know the reason why.

Yet that passage, which led to the abandoned conservatory and from there back to a long unused butler's pantry, proved to be entirely empty. All that rewarded Manley's frantic search was a sleeve button and a shred of cloth torn from a service coat, caught on a nail where the passage itself ended against the wainscotting. And by the time he had pushed his way back to the library Golden and Da Espares and Wilson were already there.

"Where's Wrench, that new footman?" he demanded.

"I saw Wrench in the upper hall, sir, two minutes ago," was Wilson's prompt reply.

"But, monsieur, what has happen' to my beautiful armor?" demanded the softly-speaking Da Espares.

"I'll tell you that when we find Wrench, was Manley's curt reply. "Wilson, you guard the front door, and you, sir," added Manley, turning to Golden, "I'd advise to watch the windows there."

"And I, monsieur, what may I do to be of assistance?" inquired the imperturbable Da Espares.

"You go up those front stairs and stop anybody who attempts to come down. And mind you stop them! I'm going up by the servants' stair. And somebody watch the elevator!"

He was off the next momeht, running with all his speed through the house, with his automatic in his hand as he went.

It was not until he had mounted a second and then a third flight of stairs that he came to a stop. That was close beside the door of Wrench's own room. And listening there he heard the sound of movement within.

He did not even try the door. Backing quickly away, he shouldered against the wooden panels with all his weight. The lock gave way and he went staggering into the room.

There, bent over a suitcase, he caught sight of Wrench himself. One glance at that startled and pallid face, one glimpse at the sleeve of the service-coat from which a button had clearly been torn away, convicted him that all his vague suspicions of the past week had been only too well founded And he wasted no words on argument.

He leaped to that startled figure, thrust his automatic against the waist-line of the service coat and commanded Wrench to back up against the wall. As he did so a sudden shout sounded from the doorway behind him and instinctively he glanced about to ascertain the meaning of this shout. Wrench, seeing his chance, knocked the menacing automatic-barrel to one side and sprang bodily on Manley. As he did so an unexpected and strangely mantled figure glided into the narrow room. It was a figure wrapped and hooded in heavy velour and only a second glance at its strange covering would have revealed the fact that it was a portiere quickly torn from its fastenings and improvised into a mask to conceal its wearer's identity. But Manley, as he fought with Wrench, had small time to register this fact, or the further fact that a rent had been made in the portiere to serve as an eye-hole for the head which it so completely covered.

It was not until that hooded figure had joined in the contest that Manley became aware of the second portiere which his newer opponent carried. For this portiere was deftly thrown over the young secretary's head and suddenly drawn tight about his arms. The white-faced and struggling footman, realizing that his final chance had come, promptly took advantage of Manley's momentary helplessness to fall back, leap for the open door and make good his escape.

Manley himself, maddened by the thought of that culprit's escape, swung about on his hooded assailant with a fury that sent the latter also retreating towards the hall. That unknown enemy even sought to escape as his colleague had done, but at the stair-head Manley overtook him. Together they went down the stairs, a tangle of limbs and striking fists and portiere ends. They fought and rolled along the lower floorway, fought until Manley had freed himself from the other's clutch and was struggling to tear the drapery from about his mysterious enemy's head. But that enemy, frantically bent on remaining unknown, fought back with an added fury which brought the two swaying and clinging bodies full force against the stair-railing. That railing, under the strain, suddenly gay way. Manley, clinging desperately to the portiere folds, felt that voluminous drapery follow after him as he fell gasping over the well of the stairs.

He fell sprawling, tangled up in many yards of velour, and landed on the cowering head and shoulders of the astounded Wilson, who, at that sudden assault, promptly and vociferously shouted for help.

When Manley, stunned for a minute or two by the fall, once more opened his eyes and blinked inquiringly about him, he saw both Golden and his wife and Margery herself clustered at his side.

"Did you get him?" he demanded.

"Get whom?" asked Enoch Golden.

"That murderous blackleg, Da Espares!" was Manley's reply.

"But Count da Espares has nothing to do with this," protested the girl, with a frown of bewilderment. "He's only been helping us, as he always helped us!"

"As he always helped you?" scoffed the incredulous Manley.

"Yes as he will tell you himself!" For at that moment, suave and smiling, the count joined the wondering circle.

"Ah, monsieur, I keep watch above as you ask," he explained with a shrug. "But nozzing happen. I see nobody. Then, mon dieu, I hear the tumult, and come down to you. But I cannot comprehend. So tell me, monsieur, I beg, what has happen?"

Manley rose stiffly and slowly to his feet.

"You don't understand?" he asked as his fixed stare met the mildly questioning eyes of the count.

"No, monsieur," was the other's softly spoken answer, as he still gazed with solemn wonder into the scoffing face of the American.

"But what do you mean by this, anyway, Manley?" demanded Enoch Golden.

"Oh, I guess he's merely the guy that put the Laugh in the Laughing Mask," was Manley's embittered yet enigmatic retort.

(To be continued.)

Having read this story you will see these scenes visualized at the OLYMPIA CINEMA

Copyright, 1915, by Arthur Stringer.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

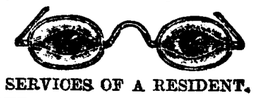
the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.



SERVICES OF A RESIDENT, OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS,

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Re. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PURCHASE YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—**All kinds of amateurs' works and duties to cameras &c. carefully executed.**

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

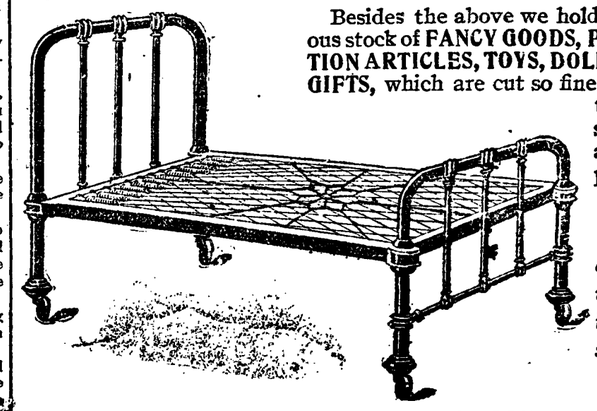
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAN-HEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

COMBINATION BEDSTEADS.

A large consignment of Three-Part Combination Bedsteads has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices.



Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of **FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, GIFTS,** which are cut so fine prices that they will suit each and every pocket.

Customers are cordially invited to inspec same.

ENGLISH TRADING COMPANY,

315, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Motor that develops ample power. As widely noted for its economy as for its flexibility and silent action.
Brakes. Big ample size Studebaker brakes that are a big factor of safety.
Showing the extreme simplicity of the Studebaker controls—all conveniently located on the dash within easy reach, and in unobstructed view of the driver.
Studebaker
Comfort. All the room required to ride in comfort. More room for driver and more room in tonneau. Divided and adjustable front seats.
The Starter is simple in design, easily accessible and starts motor through silent chain. No gears in mesh with fly wheel. Noiseless and at rest except when cranking the motor.
The Studebaker Full floating rear axle and transmission unit is the safest and most complete ever designed. It represents years of study and experiment—the evolution of thousands of tests and trials.

Here is your proof of QUALITY—

It doesn't matter a great deal whether you base your judgment of a Studebaker car on the wonderful driving power of its engine, its exceptional roominess, or the luxury of its elegantly furnished body—you can not but be impressed with the quality that presents itself in every detail. Note, if you will, the self-evident quality, the perfection of finish, the extreme simplicity of design shown in the illustrations here.

This is typical of Studebaker ideals and Studebaker manufacturing. And the reason is simply the wonderful Studebaker manufacturing facilities and resources coupled with 64 years of experience that makes it possible to produce a quality car at a reasonable price. Power, Durability, Comfort and Economy form a quality quartet that only Studebaker experience and quantity production can effect.

See the latest Studebaker models on exhibition in our show rooms.

Sole Agents :—
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in Belgium.)
BOMBAY—CALCUTTA.
Telephone: "1717" Telegrams: "Diamoto"

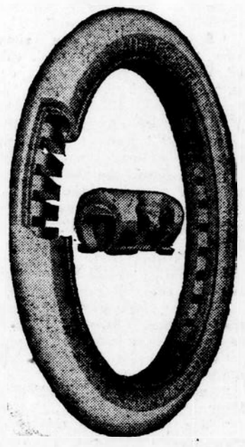
GONE—THE DAYS OF TIRE TROUBLES.

DAYTON AIRLESS TIRE

Has no inner tube, no filling-in of air, and hence cannot puncture or blow-out, and no monthly repair bills to pay. It is as easy riding as the pneumatic tire, and in fact causes LESS vibration than pneumatic.

It gives continuous service of 10,000 to 20,000 Miles and therefore it is the cheapest tire to use.

Just see what one of the largest Departmental Stores of Colombo,—ay about the AIRLESS:—



COLOMBO, 9th November, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

Replying to your enquiry. We have the pleasure to inform you we have for some months past been using these tires on our Ford Delivery Vans, and they have given us great satisfaction. Four tires have covered close on 10,000 miles, and will, we believe, run for a considerable time yet. Two have covered 7,500 miles and appear to be equal to run a similar distance.

We were so satisfied with our first trial that we have fitted up another Van with four tires which appear to be giving us every satisfaction.

We have kept a careful note since commencing to use these tires, and find we have not incurred any extra expense for repairs, on the contrary we have saved considerably in the cost of tubes, vulcanizing etc., which have been such a source of trouble and expense to us when using the pneumatic tires.

We are of opinion that these tires are in every way most serviceable for our Delivery Vans. The point we would emphasise is, there has been no delay when delivering goods, which was our principal trouble when using the Pneumatic tires.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MILLER & CO.

Send for our descriptive booklet.
Motorists should investigate in their own interest.

AGENTS :—

1. Bombay Presidency including Nizam's Dominions. **THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,** New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

2. Bengal Presidency: P. E. GUZDAR & Co., 44, Ezra Street, CALCUTTA.

3. Madras Presidency: MAC. VENUER & Co., Mount Road, MADRAS.

4 Ceylon: BROWN & Co., Ltd., COLOMBO.

P. MUNCHERJI,

GENERAL AGENT,
DALAL STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE

FOR

Electrical & Engineering Goods

Send us your enquiries or call at

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING Co.

Ravelin Street, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

TANGYE'S ENGINES

FOR

Oil, Crude Oil, and Suction Gas.

VINGO STEEL

MOSES EADON & SONS, Ltd., PRESIDENT WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

Write to us for Prices etc.

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co

327, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

KEEP EXTENSIVE STOCK OF STEEPLE-CHASER BRAND FILES, SAWS, HIGH SPEED STEEL TWIST DRILLS, AND HIGH GRADE TOOL STEELS, ETC.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

GLUTEN BREAD AND GLUTEN PRODUCTS
for Invalids, Diabetics and Stout Persons.

Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets. Rs. 1-8
Soup Paste (Gluten) assorted in packets, As. 12.
Gluten Biscuits Betie, per box Rs. 2-12
Grissine (long sticks) of Gluten Bread, per box Rs. 3-12

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM:

MONGINI BROTHERS.
62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at "Bombay Chronicle, Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.